

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1973

Established 1887

28,054

## Egypt's Premier Said to Yield Powers to Sadat

CAIRO, March 25 (NYT)—Premier Anwar Sadat resigned yesterday 14 months in office to make way for President Anwar to take personal charge of the government's day-to-day operations, political sources said today.

Sadat will announce tomorrow that he is assuming the reins in addition to the presidency, the sources said. The move is scheduled to address a joint session of the National Assembly and the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party.

The president, in what is being billed by Cairo newspapers as a major address, a "turning point" and "a new phase," is expected to announce additional changes in the cabinet and the government structure, and to make a detailed review of policy toward Israel, the United States and other powers. This comes in the wake of the visits of Hafez Ismail, his national security adviser, to Washington, Moscow and other capitals.

The expectation here is that the president will take a tough stance, warning that Egypt may feel compelled to take military action, but that he will announce at the same time that his government continues to press the political offensive launched by Mr. Ismail.

**Military Action Urged**

CAIRO, March 25 (UPI)—A leading editor called yesterday for military action against Israel to create a Vietnam-type situation under which the quest for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis would continue while fighting goes on.

The weekly Al-Ahram al-Yom newspaper carried the article by its editor, Hassan Abdel Kaddous, who is known to be close to Mr. Sadat.

Mr. Abdel Kaddous said the United States wants the present status quo of no-war, no-peace in the Middle East to continue, and at the same time would like to maintain indefinitely its dialogue with Egypt on the one hand and with Israel on the other.

"We believe the United States can impose its will on Israel because Israel relies wholly on American arms and finances," he wrote. "To compel the United States to do so, the dialogue must be based on the pressure of a new situation. In Vietnam, the dialogue lasted four years while fighting went on all the time."

Arguing that diplomatic efforts have failed so far because the present cease-fire in the Middle East amounted to a state of peace, he said: "Peace cannot be sought unless there is fighting."

"Without fighting, any situation is a situation of peace. Therefore, the situation must change. We must look for a new stage... and in my opinion, the only stage we can move on to is the stage of fighting."

Mr. Abdel Kaddous said this was logical because Egypt has been assured of a steady flow of arms from the Soviet Union to guarantee its ability to fight a sustained battle.

"The type of arms does not matter as long as we can use them to strike and repel enemy strikes," he said. "In other words, I do not believe that Egypt, as it imports arms from the Soviet Union these days, is facing the problem of the type of arms, now that it has solved the problem of securing a steady flow of arms."

### Name for Operatives

## dan Says Guerrilla Admits Back September Is Fatah

AM, March 25.—Palestinian leader Abou Daoud said by Amman radio last night he had confessed that the September guerrilla group is a myth, and that the really a cover for operations Fatah, the main Palestinian guerrilla group.

September doesn't exist, he said, the radio Mr. Daoud, a member of the command, as tell-interrogators in a prison.

September was responsible for the killing of Israeli at the Munich Olympic and for other terrorist acts, including the seizure of the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Amman early this month.

Belgian and two American diplomats were killed.

Khartoum operation was in an unsuccessful attempt to secure the release of a soldier, whose real name is used Daoud Odeh, and 16 men, who were arrested in last month.

Abou Daoud



WON'T GO BACK—Viet Cong woman POW and her baby (above) who was born in a prison camp, were part of a group of more than 200 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese POWs who refused repatriation from Bien Hoa near Saigon, when they were released on Sunday. The picture at the upper right shows some prisoners held by South Vietnam with anti-Communist banners.

## 210 Communist POWs Refuse Repatriation

BIEN HOA, Vietnam, March 25 (AP)—More than 200 Communist prisoners of war, most of them reportedly North Vietnamese, refused to be repatriated today in the biggest mass defection since the Vietnam peace agreement was signed on Jan. 27.

The 395 prisoners brought by the South Vietnamese to Bien Hoa Air Base from a nearby prison camp were the last scheduled to be released by South Vietnam. Of the group, 210 asked to stay behind and the 185 others elected to board a U.S. C-130 aircraft for the trip to a release point in Quang Tri City and return to the Communist side.

Some of the defectors pulled out banners from their maroon pajama uniforms, and chanted, "We don't want to go back to Communism and the Communists." "Down with Communism," and "Long live the humanitarian policies of the South Vietnamese government."

They shouted and shook their fists in what did not appear to

### Defectors Chant, Wave Banners; Group Is Last Saigon Is to Free

be an entirely spontaneous demonstration. Afterward, the 210 defectors were taken back to the prison camp by truck.

**"Special Treatment"**  
A South Vietnamese Army spokesman said that the prisoners would receive "special treatment" at the camp until the government has made decisions on an individual basis whether to accept them into the Open Arms program.

Although the spokesman said that the requests from many of the prisoners to be allowed to defect were received only last night, Saigon military sources had invited newsmen as early as yesterday morning to witness the defections.

South Vietnamese authorities spent most of the day trying to get the two peace-keeping commissions to monitor the defections. But the Communist half of the Four-Party Joint



Ha Tinh Province in central North Vietnam.

Medical Services

La. Quyet, 39, was graduated from medical school in Hanoi. He came to South Vietnam at the end of 1960, providing medical services for Communist troops in Quang Tri Province, just below the Demilitarized Zone. He said he has four brothers in North Vietnam, but he did not think there would be any reprisals.

Another prisoner, a 16-year-old boy from Quang Ngai Province on the northern coast of South Vietnam, said he was pressed into service by the Viet Cong last year. He was captured in the province in August.

In Saigon, a South Vietnamese Army spokesman said that, so far, the South Vietnamese had freed 36,511 prisoners and the Communists 4,956. He said a total of 235 Communist prisoners had defected to the government side and 62 government prisoners had gone over to the Communists.

Another defector was a doctor, La. Quyet, who was born in

## McCord Said to Tell Senate Prober Of Others Involved at the Watergate

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—James W. McCord Jr., convicted of bugging the Democratic headquarters here last year, has named others involved, the chief counsel of a special Senate investigating committee said today.

The counsel, Samuel Dash, declined to disclose any of the details of the information given him by McCord in a six-hour talk.

However, he told reporters at an unusual Sunday afternoon news conference that McCord is cooperating fully with the committee set up by the Senate to investigate the Watergate case and other alleged political espionage and sabotage in last year's campaign.

[Sources said New York attorney Henry B. Rothblatt, formerly the lawyer for the four Watergate conspirators from Miami, plans to re-enter the case soon in hopes of showing that pressure was brought on his clients to plead guilty. The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Rothblatt intends to seek a court hearing to show that a "court hearing was promised" of the four men, who pleaded guilty but whose final sentencing has been deferred by the Watergate trial judge to give them an opportunity to provide their "full cooperation" in the continuing investigation of the case. Mr. Rothblatt had no comment on his plans.

Mr. Dash said he believes one or more of the six other defendants in the Watergate case will come forward soon to provide the Senate committee with information. He said that he plans to get in touch with attorneys for each of them tomorrow.

Federal Judge John J. Sirica deferred sentencing of McCord on Friday after disclosing that McCord had written him a letter charging that perjury had been committed during the trial, that political pressure had been applied to the defendants to plead guilty and remain silent and that others in the Watergate operation could have been identified at the trial but were not.

G. Gordon Liddy, a defendant with McCord at the Watergate trial, was sentenced Friday to serve up to 30 years in prison and pay a \$40,000 fine.

Mr. Dash said that McCord met

with him for about three hours on Friday afternoon, shortly after the proceedings in Judge Sirica's court and again yesterday afternoon for an additional three hours.

He said that McCord will continue to meet with him to provide additional information. He said McCord wants to go over personal records he has as well as the trial transcript to check the accuracy of his statements.

"I was thoroughly impressed with Mr. McCord's sincerity in giving us a full and honest dis-

closure," Mr. Dash said. He said that McCord had informed him that he wished to meet and talk with him in response to Judge Sirica's urging that he cooperate fully with the Senate committee.

McCord faces a possible maximum sentence of 40 years in jail and a fine of \$50,000. However, Mr. Dash said that he fully understood the judge had made no commitment with regard to the sentence he will impose. Mr. Dash also said McCord told him he had complete confidence in the Senate.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Sailor Is Rescued 3 Days After Ship Sinks

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The Coast Guard today rescued a 23-year-old Norwegian sailor who clung to a hatch cover for three days after abandoning a sinking Norwegian freighter along with 20 other crew members, a spokesman said.

A search plane also reported sighting another survivor about 40 miles away from the first, but, hours after the report, the Coast Guard said it could not confirm the sighting.

The Coast Guard identified the survivor from the Norse Variant as Stein Gabrielsen, 25, of Oslo, and said he was spotted at 8:30 a.m. about 250 miles southeast of Cape May, N.J.

An hour later, he was aboard the 644-foot tanker Mobil Lubbe. Early reports indicated that he "is in good health," the Coast Guard spokesman in New York said.

Six ships and four aircraft are still searching for other survivors from the Norse Variant, which is presumed to have sunk Thursday in a storm that generated winds of up to 80 miles an hour and 49-foot-high seas.

The last radio message from the Norse Variant said that the ship was sinking and all hands were abandoning it about 130 miles southeast of Cape May. The Coast Guard spokesman said today that "large amounts of debris" were seen in the rescue area, about 100 miles away from the position mentioned in the last radio message.

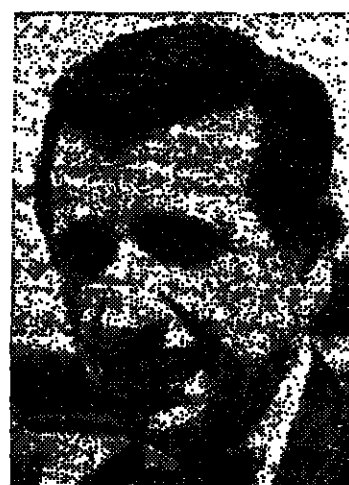
Mr. Gabrielsen was spotted by two Air Force search planes

from Eglin Air Force Base, Fla., and was rescued by two paramedical men dropped by parachute from helicopters.

The spokesman said the Mobil Lubbe has been assisting in the search since Thursday.

The initial search area covered 15,000 square miles, but the Coast Guard said today the area had been cut in half, and after the sighting, it had been narrowed further.

The Norse Variant—its home port was Oslo—was on the way from Norfolk, Va., to Hamburg with a cargo of coal. The ship,



Henry B. Rothblatt

## A White Man Dies in South Africa, Refused by Apartheid Ambulance

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 25 (Reuters)—The life of an injured white man might have been saved if an ambulance driver had not refused to take him to a hospital because there were two nonwhites in the ambulance, the man's widow has claimed.

Nicolas Swart, 25, was stabbed last weekend in his home in what police called a "break in." He was taken to a hospital where he died. His wife, Dawn, said he was washing his hair in the bathroom. He went to the open door of the bathroom and asked how much he should cut.

His wife, Dawn, said he was washing his hair in the bathroom. He went to the open door of the bathroom and asked how much he should cut.

When the ambulance arrived, Mrs. Swart said, she was told "They'd get into trouble" if they took her husband in the ambulance. "I said, 'Look, I don't mind who it's loaded with,' but they just turned round and walked out," she said.

A neighbor drove Mr. Swart to the hospital in a car, but he died. A senior official at the ambulance station, Coetzee, said ambulances were not "marked" for separate races. "But we normally don't carry different races in the same vehicle at the same time," he said.

## Pullout Is Halted By U.S. in Hassle Over Laos POWs

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 25 (HNT)—President Nixon today ordered American forces to stay in Vietnam until all U.S. war prisoners are freed, including nine held captive in Laos.

In a statement issued at Key Biscayne, Fla., where he was spending the weekend, the President noted that the release deadline is Wednesday and warned:

"If this agreed timetable is not met, the other side will have failed to live up to the agreement and their commitments and assurances."

The statement said that Mr. Nixon this morning reaffirmed to U.S. officials both in Washington and in Saigon his previous instructions that U.S. forces will remain in South Vietnam until every American POW is freed.

Earlier today, North Vietnamese representatives had turned over to U.S. officials in Saigon a roster of the last 107 prisoners Hanoi holds, proposing to release them on Tuesday and Wednesday in Hanoi.

The American representatives in Saigon said, however, that the prisoner dispute remained unsettled and would continue to do so as long as the United States did not get assurances that the nine American captives in Laos also would be freed.

The United States still has about 6,000 troops in South Vietnam, all of whom comprise support forces rather than combat units. The last of these had been scheduled to leave by Wednesday, March 28, under the Paris peace agreement—provided that all American prisoners are released by that day.

**No Date, Time, Place**  
The U.S. delegation to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission said in Saigon that North Vietnam had not provided the United States with the "date, time and place of release of the POWs captured in Laos."

"The U.S. objective continues to be the return of all U.S. personnel in the custody of the PRG [the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Viet Cong], DRV [North Vietnam] and Pathet Lao."

In Key Biscayne, White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler issued a statement after meeting with President Nixon, who has been closely following the POW impasse. The statement said:

"The President has ordered that U.S. forces will remain in Vietnam until all prisoners of war are released. President Nixon has repeatedly said that as long as U.S. prisoners of war continue to be held in Indochina, the withdrawal of U.S. forces will not be completed."

### Asks Nixon to Meet Counterparts

## Congress Unit Urges Summit On Monetary Reform, Trade

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Joint Economic Committee of Congress said today that President Nixon should meet with leaders of Canada, Japan and Western Europe "at the earliest possible date" to deal with pressing trade and monetary-reform problems.

The House-Senate panel, with only two members dissenting, also said that Mr. Nixon should seek an agreement in which the United States would be repaid in full "for our net overseas expenditures" for defense.

The statement urged the President to hold meetings with chief political leaders to speed reform of the world monetary system and to win new trade concessions.

The President should work to negotiate an end to tariff and non-tariff barriers to U.S. trade, the panel said.

**Initiative Welcomed**  
Referring to Mr. Nixon's statements that he intends to seek broad new authority to raise and lower tariffs and to protect U.S. industry from imports, the committee said: "This initiative on the part of the executive is welcome."

In the area of monetary reform, the committee backed up the U.S. position for prompt changes in money values and for a more central role for "paper gold," the new international money asset that is now a supplement to gold in paying debts between countries.

Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said that the committee should not be telling the President to meet with heads of state. Also dissenting, Rep. Ben B. Blackburn, R., Ga., said that he didn't agree with the apparent endorsement of the President's trade bill.

Mr. Nixon should seek a "firm agreement to compensate the United States fully, immediately and in cash for our net overseas expenditures which contribute to the mutual defense of the

### Thieu to Meet Congressmen in Washington

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., March 25 (Reuters)—South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu will confer with congressmen in Washington after talks with President Nixon in California next month, it was announced by the Florida White House.

President Thieu, who will be accompanied by his wife, will meet Mr. Nixon at San Clemente on April 2 and 3 and then spend four days in Washington as the guest of Vice-President and Mrs. Agnew.

"The President this morning repeated these instructions to U.S. personnel in Washington and in Saigon: Until all U.S. prisoners of war are released, there will be U.S. forces in Vietnam."

"The deadline for the release is March 28th, and if this agreed timetable is not met, the other side will have failed to live up to the agreement and their commitments and assurances."

Mr. Nixon, who had made no public appearances since his arrival in Florida Thursday night, was said by spokesmen to be preparing for his April 2-3 talks with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu in San Clemente, Calif.

The President is expected to return to Washington tomorrow.

**Resolution Is Foreseen**

SAIGON, March 25 (NYT)—On the surface, the dispute over the release of the last American prisoners of war remained deadlocked today, but U.S. officials said privately that they were confident it would be resolved by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Greece Observes Independence Day

ATHENS, March 25 (AP)—Premier George Papadopoulos saluted the country's armed forces and youth today in celebrations marking the 153d anniversary of Greek independence from Turkish rule.

Mr. Papadopoulos received scattered applause from a sparse crowd gathered in Metropolis Square as he entered and left the main Orthodox cathedral for religious services. Security precautions were heavy.

Later he laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and reviewed a parade including schoolchildren and the armed forces.



## Prince Under Heavy Guard

## Gen. Sirik Matak Says Regime In Cambodia 'Will Not Last'

PHNOM PENH, March 25 (NYT).—I believe that this regime must not survive and will not last. It is not supported by the people," Lt. Gen. Sisowath Sirik Matak, a former Cambodian premier, said in a recent interview.

Gen. Sirik Matak, who is living under heavy guard in his luxurious villa, also said that there was only a slight margin of difference between the "protection" they are giving me and house arrest.

Reflecting on the republican regime that he helped to establish three years ago after the overthrow of his cousin, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, he said in an interview last week that he still believed in the republic.

In fact, he said, he first told President Lon Nol, his official friend, in 1970 that Cambodia should abolish the monarchy—despite his being a prince of one of the two royal lines, the Norodom and the Sisowaths.

The interview marked Gen. Sirik Matak's open break with

the regime headed by Marshal Lon Nol, and dominated by the marshal's younger brother, Brig. Gen. Lon Non.

## Ends Silence

It ended a period of silence that he imposed on himself after Gen. Lon Non brought him down as premier and virtually eliminated him from the councils of government a year ago.

Although Gen. Sirik Matak did not say so, it was evident that he chose to speak because of the measures taken against him and other critics of the regime after the abortive raid by a dissident air force pilot on the president's residence on March 17.

Many members of the royal family have been put under house arrest. Striking teachers have been arrested, newspapers closed and some of their editors put in prison, and critics of the government frightened into silence.

The 60-year-old, soft-spoken general sat in a deep armchair, wearing maroon silk pajamas he said he had brought back from Peking some years ago. Soldiers assigned to guard or protect him were bedding down for the night on the street in front, and occasionally guns boomed in the distance.

Throughout the hour-long conversation ran a note of puzzlement at the irony that has made Gen. Sirik Matak the American favorite for the leading role in rehabilitating the faltering government, while the United States pleads inability to prevent the government that it underwrites from thwarting such a role for him.

He said that the time had passed when the regime of Marshal Lon Nol could regain popular acceptance, and that the United States should realize it.

He said, sadly, that if a free and honest election were held now, with Prince Sihanouk and Marshal Lon Nol as candidates, the prince would win easily.

He said that the government's policy was not leading toward an end of the fighting because its overtures to the insurgents were "bluff." He said the regime was calling for the rebels to surrender before holding new elections.

"The important thing is to open a dialogue," he said.

Talks Seem Deadlocked

PHNOM PENH, March 25 (Reuters).—Contacts between Cambodian Communists and the government on the possibility of peace talks have reached apparent deadlock, official sources said today.

Republican Premier Wang Thum Hak has rejected most of the conditions contained in a Communist peace-talk offer.

He has refused to discuss with the Communists their demand that President Lon Nol and his associates should not take part in the negotiations.

Uganda Charges Tanzania Troops Ready to Invade

NAIROBI, March 25 (UPI).—Uganda said today that Tanzania has moved troops to its borders in preparation for an invasion.

Official Uganda radio yesterday reported that Ugandan troops had crushed an invasion attempt by advanced elements of a 3,500-man Tanzanian force on Friday.

After the abortive attempt, Uganda said, Tanzania was moving fresh troops to the border area for another attack.

In the Tanzanian capital of Dar es Salaam, Defense Minister Edward Sokoine said that the situation was calm along the border and no incidents had been reported. An official spokesman dismissed the Uganda reports as "utter nonsense."

Many diplomatic sources in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi tended to discount the Ugandan reports.

U.S. Attacks Ellsberg Defense On Ownership of War Papers

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, March 25 (NYT).—Morton E. Halperin, a former Defense Department official, said Friday that he did not have either written or oral permission to take "top secret" documents with him when he left government service.

His statement was made as the prosecution in the Pentagon papers case tried to destroy a key defense contention—that the set of papers that Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony Russo Jr., the defendants, are accused of stealing and copying did not belong to the government.

They belonged, instead, the defense says, to three former Defense Department officials, including Mr. Halperin.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Halperin said that it was standard practice for government officials to take their private papers—often in this case, Pentagon papers—and that he had stored them at the Rand Corp., which had authorized facilities for storing "top-secret" documents.

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SPACEMATES—Soviet and American spacemen who will orbit the earth in a joint space flight in 1975 got together at U.S. space agency headquarters in

Washington Friday. From left, Maj. Gen. Vladimir Shatalov, Dr. Alexei F. Yeliseyev, Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Stafford, Donald K. Slayton and Vance D. Brand.

## Nixon Halts GI's Withdrawal In Dispute Over POWs in Laos

(Continued from Page 1)

Wednesday's deadline for the final pullout of American troops.

There was no meeting today of the chief delegates to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission. But in another exchange of letters between the chief delegates, the United States repeated its demand for the release of the prisoners in Laos and the North Vietnamese once more rejected the demand.

"Beyond the jurisdiction of the Paris agreement," a U.S. spokesman said.

U.S. officials appeared hopeful, however, that the dispute will be resolved. They said that previously they had received assurances from the North Vietnamese that the Pathet Lao would free the nine men.

"The problem looks a lot worse than it really is," one usually well-informed American official said.

He said that there had been little difficulty until Thursday when Brig. Gen. John A. Wickham Jr., the deputy chief of the U.S. delegation to the military commission, sent a letter to the North Vietnamese, publicly and officially insisting that the North Vietnamese take responsibility for release of the Laos POWs.

That letter upset the North Vietnamese, the official reasoned, because, if they did take responsibility for freeing the men, it would appear that North Vietnam controlled the Pathet Lao, something Hanoi has never been willing to concede.

Lt. Col. Bui Tin, the North Vietnamese spokesman, seemed to confirm this view today when he said that his delegation had in fact passed along assurances from the Pathet Lao that the prisoners would be freed. But Col. Tin added that, as a result of Gen. Wickham's letter and its demand, he did not know where the matter now stood.

With the deadline for the final pullout of U.S. troops and release of the last prisoners on Wednesday, the 60th day after the cease-fire began, the need to resolve the impasse became increasingly urgent.

In the exchange of letters today, the North Vietnamese sent the U.S. delegation a timetable for the release of the remaining 107 POWs they hold, proposing to free 40 on Tuesday and 67 on Wednesday at Hanoi's Gia Lam airport.

The Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government made a similar proposal yesterday in a

letter about the release of its last 32 American captives.

However, the North Vietnamese, like the PRG, linked the release of the prisoners to the pullout of 150 U.S. Marine security guards whom the Americans intend to leave behind in Vietnam for the protection of the U.S. Embassy and other official buildings.

Hanoi Rejects Demand

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese officials here shrugged off President Nixon's order to U.S. forces to remain in Vietnam.

"We have nothing to do with U.S. prisoners held by the Pathet Lao in Laos," one Hanoi official here said. "That comes under the competence of the Pathet Lao," he added.

"There is no mention of American prisoners held by the Pathet Lao in the Paris (cease-fire) accord," the official said. "We can not be held responsible for prisoners outside Vietnam."

McCord Said to Tell Prober Of Others in Watergate Case

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Mitchell and one of his closest aides, Fred LaRue, learned of the Watergate arrests, they realized that Mrs. Mitchell would be upset because she knew and liked McCord very much.

As the security chief to the President's re-election committee, McCord had supplied the Mitchells with security guards.

The Mitchells were in California that weekend. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. LaRue managed to keep the information from her on Sunday, June 18, even though the media and TV carried the news. The sources said that when Mr. Mitchell and Mr. LaRue were packing to return to Washington, they were afraid Mrs. Mitchell would see the morning papers.

After Mr. Mitchell and Mr. LaRue left, Mrs. Mitchell asked her security guard to get the newspapers. "When Martha read the paper and saw what happened, she was shocked," one source said.

Martha Mitchell Hint

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI).—It was learned that the arrest of McCord last June 17 triggered Martha Mitchell's ultimatum that her husband, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, leave politics, according to Republican sources. The ultimatum was made June 22.

The sources said that when

## The Salt Mines Have Sweet Side

MOSCOW, March 25 (Reuters).—Working in the salt mines is good for the health, according to Soviet experts.

So good, in fact, that a new word—speleotherapy—has been coined to describe its beneficial effects.

"It means treatment based on the curative properties of the microclimate of underground caves," said Mikhail Palfi, a health official quoted by the Novosti press agency.

The salt-mine climate, free of irritative substances like allergens but rich in minute particles of salt, is especially good for bronchial complaints, he said.

"Not a single case of bronchial asthma has been registered among workers of the Solovki salt mines in the Ukraine in the past 25 years," Novosti said.

## Amman Cites A Confession

(Continued from Page 1)

and his companions were confirmed by King Hussein after the Khartoum incident, but he later committed them to life imprisonment.

Last night's broadcast by Amman radio, of what were described as Mr. Daoud's confessions, followed a statement made Friday night by Culture and Information Minister Ma'an Abu Nawar that Black September and Fatah were the same.

Fatah leaders, however, have repeatedly denied that their organization is connected with the extremist Black September commandos.

According to last night's broadcast, Mr. Daoud confessed that when he and his men entered Jordan last month they had planned to detain a Jordanian cabinet minister to secure the release of 40 commandos held in Jordan.

The radio quoted him as saying that both the Amman operation and the commando strike at the Munich Olympics in September were planned by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), the second-ranking man in Fatah.

A commentary distributed today by the guerrilla news agency, Wafta, said: "It seems that the case of Abou Daoud has shaken and still shakes the regime in Jordan."

"It has become the regime's principal preoccupation," the agency said. "The case seems bigger than the regime itself, which brings it up every time it faces internal trouble."

On domestic politics, Mr. Shultz said: "We are still on the wicket" of the proposals he made at the last IMF meeting for more flexibility.

He noted that some countries now "floating" their exchange rates have decided that "if you try it you'll like it," while others would really prefer something more like a par value system.

On domestic politics, Mr. Shultz said: "We are still on the wicket" of the proposals he made at the last IMF meeting for more flexibility.

He reiterated that in its fight against inflation ("the No. 1 economic problem"), the administration "would not lose sight" of the need to promote expansion and cut unemployment.

Offered to take "new steps"

Sudan Crisis Over

CAIRO, March 25 (UPI).—The Palestine Liberation Organisation has notified the Arab League that the crisis between the guerrilla movement and the Sudanese government of President Gaafar Numeiri has been solved completely, the Middle East News Agency said.

Gen. Numeiri had accused Fatah guerrillas of being behind the March 1 attack on the Saudi Arabian Embassy.

A PLO delegation, led by the organization's representative in Cairo, Jamal el-Sourani, had visited Khartoum and held talks with Gen. Numeiri and other Sudanese officials.

## Cyprus Reports Grivas Group Plans to Stage Coup Sunday

By Juan de Onis

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 25 (NYT).—A terrorist plan to overthrow the government of Archbishop Makarios next Sunday was reported today by Cypriot officials.

The plan, attributed to a clandestine organization led by Gen. George Grivas, called for seizure of the presidential palace, the arrest of Archbishop Makarios and the declaration of immediate union of Cyprus with Greece.

The date for the uprising in the reported plan coincided with the celebration next Sunday of an anniversary of the start of the EOKA movement, which brought about the independence of Cyprus from British rule in 1960.

The movement was led then by Archbishop Makarios, who is now both president of Cyprus and head of the Cypriot Orthodox Church, and Gen. Grivas, a Cyprus-born officer in the Greek Army, who was in charge of terrorist action against the British.

Parade Canceled

A parade scheduled for Sunday to commemorate the EOKA movement was canceled by the government today as the reported Grivas plan was published in the pro-government newspaper Phileletheros and confirmed by government officials.

Meanwhile, masked gunmen who are followers of Gen. Grivas struck at two police stations early today in the latest of a series of attacks on police since Archbishop Makarios was proclaimed president for a new five-year term last month.

At a police station near Lar-

## To Create Sense of Urgency

## Shultz Wants Deadline Set For Achieving Money Refo

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPI).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz has suggested that a deadline for accomplishment of international monetary reform be set at the IMF's annual meeting in Nairobi this September in order to create "a sense of urgency."

Coincidentally, the deputies of the IMF Committee of Twenty, meeting here in advance of a ministerial session tomorrow and Tuesday, announced Friday that they had decided on "a faster and harder program of intensification" of their work on the details of a reform program.

The U.S. government has been pressing for more concerted action on the part of the committee, and the chairman of the deputies, Jeremy Morse of Great Britain, said at a press conference that more meetings than originally planned would be held.

Mr. Morse refused to reveal details of the two-day session of the deputies. But other sources said little had been accomplished because insufficient time had elapsed since the beginning of the latest monetary crisis to evaluate the effect of "floating" currencies.

Basic Change Seen

One participant, however, observed that "something fundamental has indeed happened, and a floating arrangement could last a long time."

Coincidentally IMF Managing Director Pierre-Paul Schweitzer, in remarks prepared for a Quin session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, said there had been "a dramatic change" in attitude toward exchange-rate flexibility.

Having earlier criticized the slowness of the Committee of Twenty, Mr. Shultz went out of his way Friday to say the "concept" is good and that the staff is "doing a very good job."

But he did suggest that what was needed was to "roll up your sleeves and work at it (reform), and that would be a dramatic change" in attitude toward exchange-rate flexibility.

Mr. Morse said the size of the group was about 160 "and by no means is disorderly." But he agreed that "smaller groups" might be useful.

As far as U.S. views on reform go, Mr. Shultz said, "we're still on the wicket" of the proposals he made at the last IMF meeting for more flexibility.

He noted that some countries now "floating" their exchange rates have decided that "if you try it you'll like it," while others would really prefer something more like a par value system.

On domestic politics, Mr. Shultz said: "We are still on the wicket" of the proposals he made at the last IMF meeting for more flexibility.

He reiterated that in its fight against inflation ("the No. 1 economic problem"), the administration "would not lose sight" of the need to promote expansion and cut unemployment.

Offered to take "new steps"

Calls for Unity

YESTERDAY, Libyan Abdel Salam Jalloud of conference of 26 Moslems with a call for Moslems to solve the problem of Islam. "If Moslems would be qualified to world," he said.

The premier inaugurated fourth session of the 12th Islamic Conference on behalf of Moammar Qadhafi.

The premier strongly urged Moslem inaction in its problems. "Moslem reactionary and states" and saying there was a change in attitude to Israeli occupy Arab territory, tomorrow Jews might occupy Mecca—Islam's holiest.

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Mr. Whitlam added: "France uses its Pacific for the tests after being expelled from the 50 years ago by another colony. This utilization of France of its colonial region is an anachronism."

Ships to Be There

Today, he said: "The French aren't going to drop bombs on human beings, but they will try to stop ships entering the area. If they do that, they will break international law. We will make sure that ships are there."

During his visit to New Zealand, Mr. Cairns discussed the question of using naval escorts to protect protesters who sail into the waters of the Cook Islands in French Polynesia. French tests are scheduled there within the next three months.

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## Manila Envoy Is Challenging At Libya T

BENGHAZI, Libya, M

(Reuters).—An uproar off at the Islamic leaders conference here led a maimed 7-year-old shown to the ministers port allegations of persec Moslems in the Philippines.

The Philippine Ambassador, Yusuf Abu Bakr, butting the allegations a sion of the conference's committee when they shouts of "Liar, liar—Marcos" from a 24-year-old woman, Mrs. Loo-

Mrs. Looqman was aged by a 7-year-old, Hareth Saleh, who had and an ear missing. He said to have been a Filipino soldier in the Philippines, where Mrs. had been killed in 1969.

Speech Drawn

There was an uproar Libyan delegate, shoulder-high as an back charges of persecu, Philippines.

Mrs. Looqman was rere the hall, weeping hysterically to give his count at the insistence of Male Indonesia.

He said there was no nation against Moslems ident Ferdinand Marcos, ment, which has been arguments in predo Moslem areas of the Philippines.

"President Marcos h amnesty, and all milita tions have ceased. Insu be pardoned if they selves up. There are no against the Moslems in t he shouted.

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## Moscow's 'Concession'

Soviet laws are notoriously flexible. The latest example has come recently as the Kremlin has gone to great lengths to publicize the fact that it is permitting a few Jewish families to emigrate to Israel without paying the prohibitive "education tax" required by Soviet law. The Kremlin has been so anxious to make this concession known that its public relations tactics have included providing television film of Jews being allowed to leave. The notorious KGB tipster Victor Louis, has even written an article for an Israeli newspaper hinting that the education tax is about to become a dead letter.

All this is patently a swift reaction to the recent Moscow visit of Treasury Secretary Shultz. Apparently his spelling out of the political realities of congressional distaste for the barbarism of Soviet policy on emigration has had substantial impact. Soviet leaders want Congress to grant their exports here most-favored-nation treatment, and there are increasing signs that Communist party leader Brezhnev is thinking of visiting Washington next June. Both considerations must impel the Kremlin to try to ease the revulsion its blunders on the emigration issue have created in this country.

There is one fly in the ointment, however.

and little sophistication is required to spot it. Last fall, just before the presidential election here, Moscow also relaxed the economic bars to Jewish emigration as a gesture of goodwill to President Nixon. However, it was not long before the screw was tightened again. Neither Congress nor American public opinion in general is so naive as not to suspect that the Kremlin may be playing the same game again. If Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues have really understood their mistake in this area, they need only repeal the Soviet law that introduced this unnecessary but severe irritant hindering improved Washington-Moscow relations.

Soviet leaders could also earn additional goodwill throughout the civilized world by ceasing economic and social persecution of Jews whose only "crime" is that they wish to emigrate. These victims range from eminent scientists and world-renowned artistic figures to obscure, humble persons who suffer in the shadows, but suffer nevertheless. The Kremlin might also release its Jewish subjects who are now in jail because of matters connected with their desire to live in the land of the Bible, and simply let all those who wish to emigrate to that land do so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Gnomes of Araby

The recent monetary crisis may not have been brought on solely by an "attack of international speculators," as President Nixon explained it, but an extraordinary stockpile of rootless dollars was certainly standing ready to take advantage of quick profits in the monetary adjustments. This is the rising pool of dollar reserves in the Middle Eastern oil-producing countries, a relatively new factor in international monetary management that is bound to grow dramatically in size and disruptive potential for the decade to come. It is one of the most awesome side effects of the so-called energy crisis.

Total oil reserves flowing into the Middle East are responsibly estimated to grow from the present annual level of \$9 billion to \$40 billion annually by 1980, from the United States, Western Europe and Japan. Saudi Arabia alone will find itself with some \$15 billion in surplus funds every year by the early eighties. President Nixon's decision to ease the curbs on oil imports is bound to add to the huge bundles of cash in Mideast hands.

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To call these accumulating balances potentially disruptive need not impute malicious motives to the governments and sheikhs of the oil-producing countries; indeed, the Saudi bankers are old hands at foreign investing and traditionally go for the most conservative of gilt-edged securities. But there is a real financial problem in the sheer magnitude of these volatile funds. The world's short-term money markets might not be able to cope with flows of this size without excessive fluctuations in major currencies.

There is no easy control over this swelling source of instability. One suggestion has been to tie future oil revenues from the United States with direct investment in

related American enterprises—the same notion that is embodied in the proposed Soviet-American natural gas venture. The vast amounts projected, however, could make Middle Eastern interests a major force in some sectors of American industry provoking the same fears of foreign takeover in this country that some West Europeans have long voiced over the so-called American challenge. Other alternatives, none of them particularly attractive, involve outright controls over the capital movements that could hurt investors far from the Middle East.

For at least the next decade, the developed world will grow increasingly dependent on Middle Eastern oil supplies for energy to fuel its economies. This is an insurmountable geographical fact. Both the stability of these energy sources and the financial implications of the dependence are common concerns of high priority to Western Europe and Japan as well as the United States.

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When the Nixon administration tentatively proposed some kind of coordination among the major energy consuming nations last fall, the idea was not heard with widespread enthusiasm. Some Arab spokesmen denounced such a common front as a "declaration of war," and even among European governments there seemed a certain reluctance to throw away long nurtured hopes of gaining national advantage through bilateral agreements.

Now that the last few weeks of monetary turmoil have given such dramatic evidence of the financial power flowing from the Middle East oil reserves, there is a further reason for the administration to expand and promote its proposals for coordination of energy policies among the high consuming nations. Cooperation in absorbing the capital flows is as essential as averting ruinous competition for the oil flows.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Two 'Sweethearts'

Since the end of the war in Vietnam, American-Soviet cooperation has unquestionably progressed: in the economic, technical, maritime fields... Yet the two "sweethearts," being perhaps not yet certain enough about one another, are keeping their old habits. In Panama, the Soviet Union supports positions unfavorable to the Americans. The latter takes hazardous military positions in the Middle East. And the Russians are careful not to let themselves be outdistanced. They have affirmed their presence in Iran while not at all opposing Iraqi claims on Kuwait. But the two countries have done each other a few good turns. Moscow has authorized 41 Soviet Jews to emigrate without paying the tax. And Washington has hinted that the Brezhnev family will be received in the United States in June.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

### Soviet Exit Tax

The question [of the Soviet tax on emigrants] was the object of a long conversation between Leonid I. Brezhnev and George P. Shultz last week. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury said his country was ready to

develop trade, but the political obstacle had to be lifted first, and thus Soviet regulations on emigration made more flexible. Mr. Shultz was needed. The compromise permits the Kremlin not to lose face since it does not have to cancel the decree of Aug. 3. The concession made by Mr. Brezhnev is significant. In other times, the leaders of the Kremlin would doubtless have invited the Americans sharply to mind their own business. Today, taking realities into account, they agree to retreat without making any noise. This is the price that they are paying to have the chance to organize with the United States the great cooperation they dream of. The affair of the Soviet Jews confirms that, for Moscow, the establishment of fruitful relations with Washington has become the top priority.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### White Paper on Ulster

The British are not giving up sovereignty in Ulster. But there is no doubt that with the white paper the Heath government has manifested the firm intention of ending the current discrimination against Roman Catholics.

—From Il Tempo (Rome).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

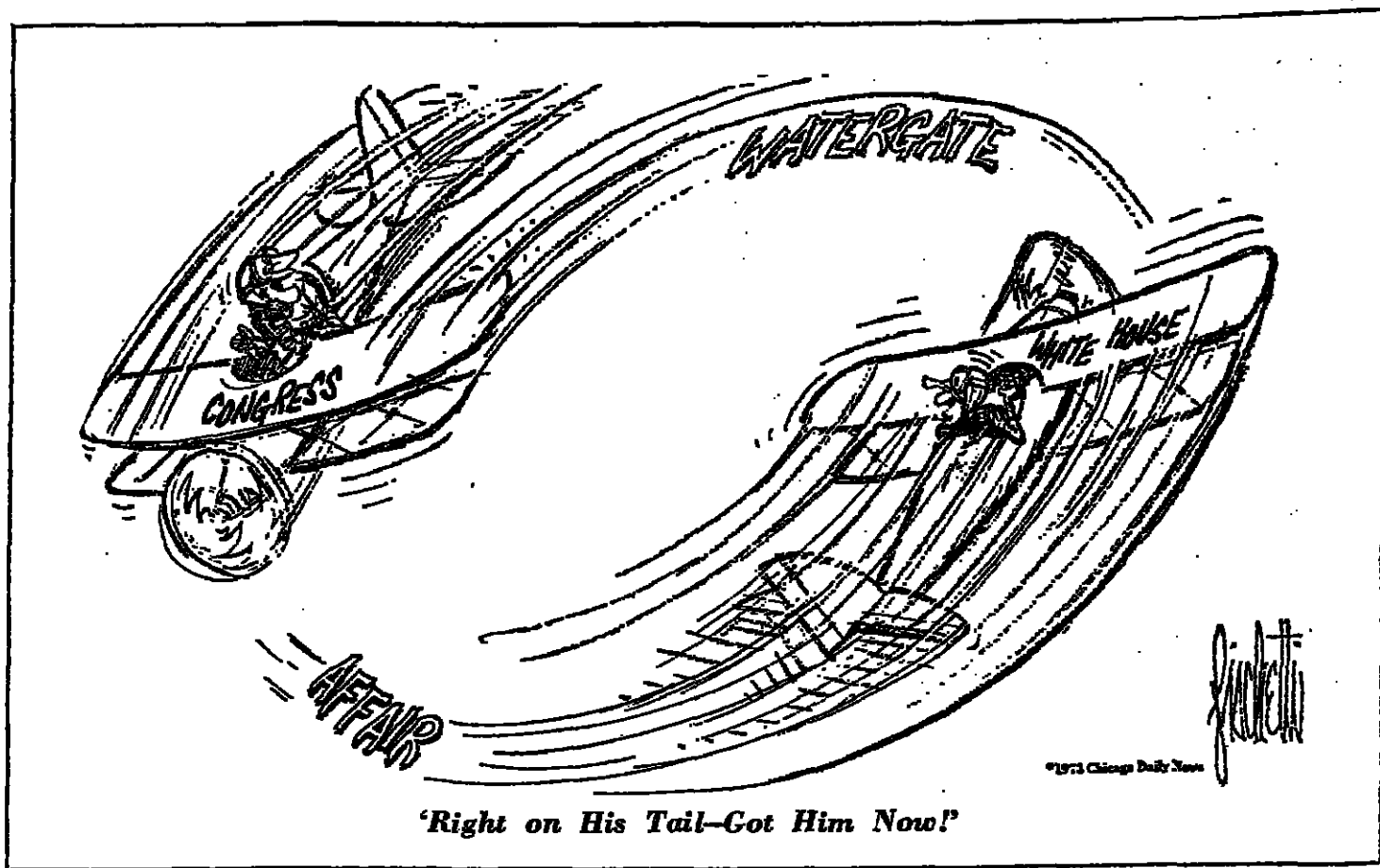
March 28, 1898

WASHINGTON—The Maine Board of Inquiry finds, according to current reports here today, that the explosion of the Maine was from the outside. It does not fix the responsibility for the explosion nor does it express any opinion as to the character of the explosive agent, but the testimony adduced goes to show that it was a powerful submarine mine. No demand will, it is stated, be made to Spain, but the laying of the facts before her will be equivalent to calling for an explanation and such action as she deems proper.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 26, 1923

PARIS—American Bohemians in Paris yesterday marched in a body to Montmartre, bringing the news to the Hill Republic that Tsar Volstead has succeeded in conquering all America but Greenwich Village, and that the Village still remains loyal to the tradition of Villon, Verlaine and Vin (ordinaire). Mr. Harry Kamp, itinerant poet and novelist, led the Bohemians in their march, and on arriving before the imposing facade of the Sacre-Coeur, presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary to M. Lucien Boyer, High Potentate of the Hill Republic.



'Right on His Tail—Got Him Now!'

## The Nixon Dilemma Over Watergate Evidence

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO.—On the West Coast these days, President Nixon is riding high, but even many of his strongest supporters here are troubled by the increasingly damaging evidence in the Watergate case.

In the past, this has been dismissed in the President's home state as the usual dirty tricks of national politics, and anyway something remote from the President. But James McCord's testimony that he was involved in the Watergate Seven, that others were involved and that he was afraid to tell his story to the FBI, has raised some new questions here as elsewhere.

Also, the mood here is more critical of the President than it was at election time. Despite the cease-fire in Vietnam, the steep rise in prices, the devaluation of the dollar, the threat of gasoline rationing, the overturning of the California equal education law by the Nixon court, and the President's continuing battles with Congress and the press have all hurt the administration.

How could it be, even Nixon supporters ask, that an administration that has been so cautious, shrewd and successful in dealing with world affairs could also be so reckless, awkward and even stupid in dealing with human affairs?

### Stumbling

The answer to this seems to be that politicians have a way of doing fairly well on major questions and then stumbling into trouble over secondary issues. This was Harry Truman's problem. Harry usually did all right on the big things and messed up the little things.

President Kennedy came into office as the darling of the young and the symbol of the coming age but he staggered into the Cuban Bay of Pigs disaster and never quite recovered from it. In the 1972 presidential election, Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate, picked Sen. Tom Eagleton of Missouri as his vice-presidential running mate and he was never quite able to explain effectively why he had picked him or why he dumped him.

Now President Nixon, who wants to concentrate on the monetary, trade, inflation and security problems in the world, finds himself dealing instead with the secondary issues of campaign financing, and the Watergate, which he might easily have avoided.

For example, the Republican Committee for the Re-election of the President didn't have to get involved in elaborate schemes to raise and conceal illegal money in the last campaign. They had all the money they needed. They

were well financed, and well ahead of the Democrats from the start, and probably would have ended up with a substantial surplus even if they had played the game straight.

The Watergate burglary is an even better example of avoidable stupidity. Leaving the law and the chumminess of the burglars aside, what rational argument could be made for the Nixon re-election committee taking such spectacular risks, or assuming that their men wouldn't confess if they were caught?

Now, of course, the burglars are talking. James McCord, facing jail or telling the truth, is beginning to confess about the political pressures on him to take the rap in silence and to report on the other people involved in the conspiracy.

L. Patrick Gray 3d, the President's appointee as head of the FBI, who also has the problem of saving himself or saving the

administration from charges of political deception, is obviously concentrating on saving his own neck. When he was under pressure from the White House, Mr. Gray told everything to Mr. Nixon's aides. Now, when he is under pressure from Congress, he is telling everything, or almost everything, to the senators.

### Insists on Control

Nobody out here is saying that the President himself knew about the slippery campaign finances or the Watergate conspiracy, but California knows him as a political alley fighter, and the longer the Watergate case goes on in the courts and Congress, the more suspicious people here are.

Also, those who know the President best in this part of the country know how much he insists on control and discipline of his staff, and they therefore find it hard to believe that the Watergate Seven could set up anything as

daring as an espionage ring among the Democrats without the knowledge of somebody close to the President.

Even this atmosphere of suspicion, which the White House has encouraged by its refusal to try to clear up the charges, is bound to hurt the President.

He has welcomed and even provoked confrontation with Congress over the control of appropriations. He has demanded an absolute shield against formal testimony in Congress by members of his executive staff, while opposing any such shield for members of the press—all this while running into more and more trouble with prices at home and trade abroad.

Against this background, even his popularity in bringing the troops and prisoners back from Vietnam has been hurt, and the longer the Watergate case goes on, the more he is likely to be in trouble even in his home state.

## A Yen for Protection

By C. L. Sulzberger

TOKYO, Japan.—The giddy rise in value of the Japanese yen at the expense of the American dollar is bound to diminish the size of the umbrella the United States extends over this country under their mutual security treaty.

Because of dollar devaluation, the cost of Japanese labor, procurement, spare parts and even of troop replacement has soared so high that the American establishment here finds its funds don't stretch to the purposes intended.

Already during the last five years there had been deliberate reduction. In 1968 there were 305 U.S. military installations and more than 90,000 servicemen stationed in Japan and Okinawa. These figures have fallen respectively to 177 and 63,000 and the pressure of economics will cut them much further. The power of the yen is doing more than Sen. Mansfield to reduce the U.S. military presence.

### Treaty Issue

Yet the Japanese government has a yen to continue sheltering behind American might. Some political parties including the Communists and the Komeito Buddhist faction want to replace the bilateral treaty but both the government and the popular majority it represents favor its continuation.

Japan bets on an enduring international détente but it doesn't

want to make this an all-or-nothing gamble. Since its own defense budget has been deliberately fixed for a decade at less than 1 percent of the gross national product, the strategic fallback position is Uncle Sam.

Nevertheless, actual existence in Japan of American bases and troops differs from the larger equivalent in NATO Europe. Few people here rely on the trip-wire theory that the United States would defend this country against attack only if its forces here were actually hit. For most Japanese the security treaty alone is sufficient guarantee. There is little fear that Japan could be neutralized or Finlandized just because American troops entirely—or largely—depart.

United States strategic concepts inevitably have changed since the window of the Indochina war, since both Washington and Tokyo made up with China, and since warm winds began to waft eastward as well as westward from Russia's Eurasian land mass.

Nevertheless the United States never forgets that despite the present détente, Russia, China and North Korea all continue to expand their military capability. Therefore, American commanders are cautious in assessing the possibilities of change and they do not keep their doubts secret from their Japanese allies.

Yet caution cannot elude the logic of economics. While Japan's contingency planners reckon with the theoretical possibility that

their nation might some day be attacked by conventional means, they are neither ready to boost their defense budget nor rent the U.S. umbrella.

This country does maintain a relatively modern army supposedly of 160,000 men although this is 30,000 high, a navy of about 150,000 tons and more than 800 aircraft of all types. It is building Phantom fighters under license and also Thor-Delta missiles, for satellite launching. It even possesses Nike SAMs with conventional warheads.

Yet nobody conjectures that Japan might go nuclear. Its successive governments have all been firmly wedded to the doctrine of the three nos: no possession of atomic arms, no acquisition of atomic arms, and no permission for storage of atomic warheads here. Since Okinawa's reversion to Tokyo last May the ban includes that island.

### U.S. Backstop

Washington is leery about withdrawing its skeleton force until the Korean situation settles down. U.S. strength here is regarded as an immediate backstop to South Korea. Until negotiations between both halves of that partitioned country move much further toward accord than in the case, Japanese bases remain essential from a Pentagon viewpoint.

But the weakened dollar hits U.S. garrisons overseas and especially in this yen-happy land. While there isn't any hint of crisis, the altered currency relationship has strained the political and military partnership of Washington and Tokyo. Moreover, American volunteers—on whom our armed forces must rely after July 1—are discouraged by the jolt to their living standards because of the dollar's drop.

Ultimately, therefore, it is clear that Japan will not be able to rely to the same extent on immediate conventional support from the United States in an unforeseeable showdown. This means perforce that Washington would have to depend on earlier use of nuclear weapons—or accept an initial kick in the teeth. Japan, which has a yen for our defensive aid, doesn't want to spend the yen required to assure it.

### View of Nixon

Isn't it incredible that Mr. Nixon can represent himself as a champion of honesty, hard work, fair play, clean living, pure thoughts and yet be involved in secrecy, lies, evasion, double-dealing (Watergate, ITT, FBI and so forth) in perfect Tammany Hall fashion?

And why doesn't anyone give a damn?

ANNE CORLINGH, The Hague.

### Taxing Situation

Speaking of anomalies in taxation (IT, March 15), has anyone noticed that federal employees of the U.S. government are taxed on the contributions they make to their civil service retirement fund, and then taxed, once again, on that retirement annuity they receive as a result of those contributions? Talk about "double jeopardy!"

M.B.C. DOV, Brussels.

## Letters

### Cheers New York

Anthony Lewis believes British criticism of New York City to be neither anti-American nor malicious (IT, March 17-18). Probably so, but such criticism may nonetheless be rude.

My experience of the past nine months, in California and West Germany, is that when I meet someone and tell them that New York is my permanent home, the very first sentence in response almost invariably will be derogatory. "How can you stand it there?" is typical. And the speakers intend to be friendly! Could one say this to someone from any other place in the world, without giving offense? (By the way, I prefer New York to any other place I know.)

ROBERT LEUZE, Munich.

### Problem in Greece

In his interesting appraisal of the Greek situation (IT, March 12), Alvin Shuster appears to have missed an important point. It is not "how to relinquish power" that is stumping the Colonels but "to whom?"

Abroad, Andreas Papandreu (God forbid that he should ever return to this country!) and Nikos Theodorakis are at loggerheads while Konstantinos Karamanlis maintains a sulky silence in Paris. At home, the former poli-

ticians and party leaders appear to be making no attempt to formulate and announce an acceptable alternative to the present regime, or even to advance any constructive criticism of the government's policies (with the notable exception of former foreign minister Evangelos Averoff-Tossias).

Like Mr. Micawber, they are all waiting for "something to turn up." This is opportunism and not statesmanship—the same opportunism and disarray that led to their downfall on April 21, 1967.

ALEC KITROEFF, Athens.

### Calls for Marines

"From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli": The Leathernecks are needed again to cleanse the Barbary Coast of piracy. The ambitious and dangerous fanatic Moamer Qadhafi must not be allowed to get away with it.

T. HAYES DE SCHEFFERT, Paris.

### Keep Digging

While Waverly Root is hard to fault on food, his sources for Greek prehistory (IT, March 5) have been outdated by the progress of archaeology.

Franchetti Cave in the southeastern Peloponnese has produced skeletons from the era of 10,000-

## President's Anti-Terror Doctrine

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Frustrated within the Nixon administration in trying to stamp out global terrorism against U.S. diplomats was deepened when Jordan's King Hussein commuted the sentence of 17 Palestinian terrorists two weeks ago.

Hussein is the intrepid leader of Arab moderation who conducted a bloody war to free the Palestinian guerrilla movement in his country. If he refuses to carry out the sentence, other Arab leaders do no more.

Thus, the hope within White House to put a crimp in the dangerous escalation of international terrorism by mere example once again has failed. That example would have been sharply made if Hussein had insisted on the no-mercy rule being quietly preached by Nixon administration to its friends.

Among those rescued from sentence of death in Jordan, a top leader of al-Fatah, Palestinian guerrilla movement, named Abu Daoud—a prime factor in the Black September murder of two U.S. diplomats and a Belgian in the Syrian Arab Embassy at Khartoum on March 2. The Khartoum terrorists demanded that Daoud be released from jail in Amman.

Worried American diplomats the contrary, were privately saying that Hussein would release the Khartoum terrorists threatening to execute Daoud, his 16 co-conspirators immediately if any of the diplomats' hostages in Khartoum were harmed.

Caught between these conflicting pressures, the Jordanian government decided to do both. Then, two weeks after the rescue of the three Western diplomats, Hussein announced his decision to commute the death sentence of Daoud and his whole gang.

Thus, once again the within the Nixon administration that international terrorism be stymied by example commuted, a grim postscript: chilling statistical record. In past five years, 16 U.S. diplomats have been brutally murdered. Kidnap attempts have been 23, of which 14 were successfully carried out, 12 been wounded and three been intended victims of attacks.

### Target of Plot

In addition to being or those three knife-attacks a Secretary of State William Rogers was also target of a September plot during his last year of the Arab sheikhs. That plot was discovered aborted.

The deadly hand of international violence being held by Black September—and outlawed political extremists many countries having no to do with the Middle East threatened to strike again last week in the snug, mid-class suburb of an American.

A high State Department diplomat arriving there a weekend visit was stunned by two American police officers each carrying a submachine gun met him at the airport refused to leave his side for days. The reason: a tip to FBI that terrorists might stalk him.

But while security officers make a major effort to protect high-level diplomats and families, nothing approximates complete protection in the case of a diplomat's spouse. To the contrary, security

plans never believe that a principal U.S. diplomat in an embassy get heavier protection than a diplomat's spouse. In remote capitals, believing more vulnerable. That may explain recent terrorist attack such places as Thailand and Sudan.

Moreover, while it is policy never to yield to blackmail, other countries play game differently. Thus, United States refused to accept to ransom American Clinton Knox from anti-guerrilla Haitian rebels in Jan. But the Haitian government up \$70,000 and supplied an airplane (refused by the U.S. State) to buy off the rebels.

Likewise, West Germany policy has been to yield to terrorist demands—and hope it won't return.

But to administration strategists, that induces more terror. They believe the quickest way to cure this disease is drastic escalation the risks of attack and reduction of rewards. Even if countries agree, the die won't end any time soon.



## Pioneered on H-Bomb

## Soviet Rights Crusader Said To Face Pressure From KGB

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP)—The Soviet secret police have called in Andrei D. Sakharov, the eminent physicist and leading human-rights crusader, and criticized him for his rights activities, unofficial sources disclosed yesterday.

## Russia Acts To Upgrade Secretaries

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, March 25 (AP)—A campaign appears to be under way in the Soviet Union to give greater prestige to the office secretary, now a lowly regarded worker here.

Pravda, the national newspaper, which often points to innovations in the centrally run society, has issued that the Soviet Union, nation of 250 million people, has only seven secretarial schools. A trained receptionist-secretary is a rare person in Soviet offices, and consequently managers and engineers are said to spend up to 40 percent of their time doing simple office chores. "A trained secretary," Pravda says, "might save one third of her boss's time."

The huge waste of skilled manpower that the situation represents is only now drawing on Soviet planners' attention. A survey conducted by Pravda found that even rudiments of secretarial trade schools were being employed in monotonous, primitive duties—duties, as one secretary put it, that are about right for a seventh-grader.

The traditional disregard for the importance of capable secretarial help has been part of a long-held attitude that the Soviet authorities now find hard to overcome. Communist doctrine, with its stress on the industrial worker, as always glorified manual, productive labor while slighting service jobs.

Now that the Soviet Union has built up a fairly impressive industrial machine, it is attempting to invert an increasing part of its manpower to service activities aimed at satisfying neglected consumer needs.

## Romanian Provinces Hit by Heavy Floods

VIENNA, March 25 (AP)—Seven provinces of Romania that were hit by the heaviest snowfalls in two decades in mid-fall now report that widespread flooding and numerous mudslides have damaged farms and private homes, interrupting road and rail traffic.

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WINTER TREK—Four penguins on a walk in Moscow appear to be headed for a visit. But there was a fence between them and the house, which is outside the zoo.

## Lured Sergeants Into Ulster Trap

## 2 Women Sought in U.K. Soldiers' Deaths

RELFEST, March 25 (AP)—Security forces mounted a wide search today for two girls named Jean and Pat who lured three British Army sergeants into a murder trap Friday.

Four sergeants, off duty and unarmed, were invited to a party at an apartment near two girls they had met in a bar near their barracks. But, at the apartment, two gunmen entered. They forced the soldiers to lie on a bed and riddled their bodies with bullets, one by one. One soldier survived.

In Washington, Britain's Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, said that if British troops withdrew from the province there would be a bloodbath in which the Protestants would attack the Catholics. He said that the Catholics would then attack the Protestants. "I must just point out," he said, "that when people talk about the British leaving Northern Ireland—and if they are the champions of the Roman Catholic minority—nothing could be more dangerous for that minority than if the British were to go in the present security situation. There would be very serious results indeed."

Descriptions and "identikit" pic-

tures of the girls were distributed throughout Northern Ireland. They were based on information from the critically wounded soldier who survived the shootings, widely attributed to the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing.

Full Names Not Given  
Both girls were described as between 18 and 22 years old and of medium height. Jean has a small, upturned nose and dark wavy hair. Pat has thin features and shoulder-length blond hair. Their full names were not disclosed.

A policeman who was shot in an ambush last month died in a hospital today. And violence continued today. The army claimed it hit a gunman who opened fire on a military patrol in Belfast's Catholic Crumlin Road area and a soldier was shot in the leg by a sniper near the Lower Falls Road, another Catholic stronghold.

The ambush of the soldiers was an elaborate plot, according to army and police officials who have questioned the sole survivor. The young sergeant's spine is smashed. Part of his jaw and tongue were shot away.

The soldiers, according to army and police spokesmen, were in civilian clothing. They had met the girls about a week ago and had arranged to meet them Friday night in a hotel in Lisburn.

The two girls said they were giving a party and they and the four soldiers got into a car belonging to one soldier and drove 12 miles to a first-floor apartment in Antrim Road, a quiet, mixed residential area of northern Belfast.

The army and police spokes-

## Social Democrats In Italy Urge New Coalition

ROME, March 25 (Reuters)—Deputy Premier Mario Tanassi, who is president of the Social Democratic party, says that Italy's center coalition government had come to the end of its usefulness and that he will seek talks to revive the former center-left grouping.

The present government of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals, supported from outside by the Republicans, came to power after elections last May following 10 years of center-left rule, in which the Socialists took part instead of the Liberals.

In an interview with the Milan weekly magazine Panorama, Mr. Tanassi said that, at a meeting of Social Democratic leaders on April 2, he would recommend soundings of the Socialists aimed at rapprochement.

If an agreement with the Socialists is not reached, the present government may fall through internal divisions, plunging the country into early elections, he said.

Mr. Tanassi claimed that a majority of the dominant Christian Democrats were in favor of resuming dialogue with the Socialists. Everything depends on the Socialists themselves, he said.

## U.S.-British Researchers Report Substance Helps Prevent Colds

By Sandra Blakeslee

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 25 (AP)—An American scientist and a British research team say that they have successfully conducted a limited number of tests using a substance derived from the human body to stave off the common cold.

The remedy is still experimental and unavailable in this country. However, a spokesman for the National Institutes of Health said the experiment looks "very promising."

The substance used to prevent the cold virus infection is called interferon. It is a protein produced by all cells in the human body and it helps fight viruses and certain microorganisms that cause a wide variety of diseases.

The American scientist who led the experiments is Dr. Thomas C. Merigan, professor of medicine and chief of the Division of Infectious Diseases at the Stanford University School of Medicine. The work was conducted at Salisbury, England.

"The practicality of this experiment has not yet been proven," Dr. Merigan said. "It is just a model. It cost several thousand dollars a patient to treat them with so much interferon."

Dr. Merigan said that 32 volunteers were tested to make sure they had no natural immunity against two different strains of influenza—Rhino-4 and influenza B. Half were given no medication.

The others sprayed large doses of interferon in liquid form up their nostrils. All subjects were then exposed to the cold viruses.

Of the 16 given no medication, 13 came down with colds. Of the 16 given interferon, only three got colds, Dr. Merigan said.

## Obituaries

## Ken Maynard, Hero of Thirties' Westerns

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., March 25 (AP)—Ken Maynard, the first movie cowboy to sing on the screen and the last of the big prewar Western film heroes, has died at 77.

He was admitted Jan. 18 to the Motion Picture Country Hospital here for treatment of nutritional deficiency, arthritis and general physical deterioration. He died Friday.

A native of Indiana, Maynard first galloped onto the screen in 1923. The next year, he had the starring role in "50,000-Dollar Reward."

For 20 years, he was a top box-office attraction and was considered one of the "big four" of cowboy actors with Tom Mix, Buck Jones and Hoot Gibson. At the peak of his career, he earned \$8,000 a week.

In 1929, Maynard, Gibson, Mix and Jones were tagged the "Four Horsemen" by Universal Studios. Mix died in a 1940 auto crash, Jones in the Coconut Grove fire in Boston in 1942, and Gibson died of cancer in 1966.

Gene Autry and Roy Rogers may have popularized singing in cowboy movies, but Maynard was the first to do it when he burst into song in the film, "The Lone Star Trail."

Maynard was a real cowboy. He rode for a ranch in Texas, joined a wagon show, fought in the Mexican revolution and roped and rode in circuses and Wild West shows, including Buffalo Bill Cody's, before Fox Studios brought him to Hollywood.

He operated his own movie company, but rising costs and television wiped out the program Western after World War II. He dropped out of films after 1947, playing only a few minor roles and making guest appearances on television.

Maynard had lived alone in a tiny trailer in San Fernando, Calif., since the death of his wife in 1969.



Ken Maynard as he appeared in the early 1930s (top) and in a recent photo.

playing only a few minor roles and making guest appearances on television.

Maynard had lived alone in a tiny trailer in San Fernando, Calif., since the death of his wife in 1969.

## Bernadette Devlin, Now 26, Says She Will Speak Up Soon

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—Bernadette Devlin, the British Parliament's youngest legislator and, suddenly, its quietest firebrand, turned 26 Friday.

Miss Devlin, independent member for mid-Ulster, spent the day in London and celebrated her birthday quietly in time with her current political image.

But the low profile, she said in an interview, is strictly temporary.

British legislators, who have been astonished, confounded and sometimes admiring of her barnstorming tactics as spokesman for the North's Roman Catholic minority, will see her in action again shortly when they debate Britain's new peace proposal for the province.

Less Demonstrative

Miss Devlin, the unmarried mother of a baby girl, denies that she has mellowed although she is less vocal and demonstrative than in the days when she stood on Northern Ireland's barricades or physically attacked British home secretaries.

"I have been working very hard in my constituency," she said. Miss Devlin said that she is opposed to the British initiative announced last week as "a last chance" for Northern Ireland. She expressed the belief that Britain would give a final sanction to the proposed new Ulster legislative assembly only if its elected members were acceptable to London.

"What the British are promising are free elections, but the power the assembly will have depends on the people we elect," Miss Devlin said. "If the majority is too extreme, either in Protestant or Roman Catholic terms, the British will merely maintain direct rule."

The British government keeps talking about having a permanent

solution but all we are getting is an argument in semantics."

She has not been surprised by the Irish Republican Army's refusal to call a cease-fire and does not feel that there is any likelihood of a Catholic revolt against the guerrillas.

"That is not to say that many Catholics and even some Protestants (IRA) would not like to see an end to the bombing campaign," she said. "But that doesn't mean they will cease supporting the Provisionals if the campaign goes on."

Miss Devlin is confident that British proposals have "no chance of success."

Miss Devlin, during her time of relative silence, has been acting up links with leftist movements in France and Italy.

"People may say I have been keeping out of the limelight," she said. "But they will find I have only been hiding my time. I have a lot more to say yet."

## 8 More Arrested In Italy Bugging

MILAN, March 25 (AP)—Police arrested private detective Toni Pozzi and seven other persons Friday night in Italy's widening telephone-bugging scandal.

Mr. Pozzi, whose firm has offices in several countries, was charged with hiring telephone company employees to place taps on the phones of industrialists and politicians in Milan. The seven others, including Mr. Pozzi's brother Tony, also a private detective, were arrested in Rome last month, more than 20 persons have been arrested, including a former head of Milan's criminal police. Taps have been discovered on the phones of political leaders and in ministries, banks and newspapers.

Lucien Renault

PARIS, March 25 (Reuters)—Lucien Renault, 51, deputy director of radio services for the state-run ORTF broadcasting network, died here yesterday. He had been ill for some time. He had been in charge of the radio's news services after several years in Africa, working for Radio

## Belgian Brush Fires

LIEGE, Belgium, March 25 (AP)—All available fire engines in the eastern Belgian province of Liege were called out yesterday to fight 50 fires in dry scrub and woodland areas. The fire brigade said that the situation generally was under control.

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# From Israel, an Appeal To Wipe Out Terrorism

"President Nasser argued that King Hussein should come because the aim of the summit was to bring an end to the killing. But Qadhafi, President of Libya, exploded at that: 'He's crazy. He's mad.'"

"King Faisal appealed to President Nasser to intervene with Qadhafi: 'How can we accept that one of our colleagues calls an Arab king who is going to take part in our discussions, mad?'"

"But Qadhafi said: 'Yes, by God, he is mad and we should send some doctors here tomorrow to send him to an asylum so that we can tell if he is mad or not.'"

"Nasser intervened laughing: 'It seems to me that we all are mad. I suggest that we get some doctors to see us and so that we can tell if we are mad or not.'"

—From "Nasser—The Cairo Documents," by Mohammed Heikal

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM—This time they struck at Khartoum. Diplomatic inviolability enshrined in the law of nations, Arab hospitality hallowed by age-old tradition, nor the human commitment to the sanctity of life have a place in their depraved minds. They say that they kill for the cause. What is that cause? Liberty from oppression? Freedom from want? Justice for a people? If that were their cause, how could they plot the extermination of another people, terrorize their own kinsmen and stuff their war chests with oil money from Saudi Arabia, to finance an assault against that very country's embassy?

Their vocation is violence. Their cause is killing. Their heroes are Sirhan, the murderer of Robert Kennedy; Okumotu, the surviving Japanese killer at Lydda Airport; Abou Doucouly and his gang of anti-Jordanian conspirators, the killers and assassins of the Baader-Meinhof gang and the Olympic butchers of Munich '72. They do not act because they are driven to despair by the lot of their people. They act because they have been driven out by their own people who are despised of them. They are not the avant-garde of a popular upsurge, but the outcasts of a fiendish fringe which breeds violence and despises humanity.

They are not alone in the world. They are part of a new international group of amok-runners disguised as freedom fighters, presented by perverted publicity as glamorous guerrillas, idolized by a disoriented community of alienated adolescents. They are the outlet for uncontrolled savage passions. They are the proxy weapon to wage war by stealth in behalf of militant governments anxious to escape the risks of open warfare.

The executioners of Khartoum are of the same mental makeup as the assassins in the streets of Belfast who shoot point blank at an elderly woman bending over her slain husband; who gun down mourners in a funeral procession. They are the idols of Uganda's Idi Amin, whose ferocious storm-troopers had a supreme court justice away from his bench to burn him alive; who the youngsters to trees and execute them before the eyes of frenzied crowds and their stunned families. They belong to the fanatical fraternity of kidnappers and hijackers who take off from their bases in Lebanon and Syria and return to their safe havens in Algeria, Egypt and Libya.

## Spreading Fury

And what are we doing to ward off this spreading fury? We reel in revulsion at the sight of the macabre spectacle and return sickened and resigned to our routines, hoping against hope that it wouldn't happen again. But it does happen—and the happenings become more and more gruesome. It is said that violence breeds violence. It may be so. But surely submission to violence generates even wider savagery.

If these destructive forces are allowed to rage unchecked they will sap the very foundations of modern society. They threaten to pervert man's mind who will be driven to see, as the Bible says, "the shadow of the mountains as if they were men." Solzhenitsyn has said so aptly in his undelivered Nobel Prize address: "Any man who has chosen violence as his method has chosen falsehood as his principle." The monstrous actions of the terrorists impel security forces to maintain a state of tense vigilance where instant reaction to impending threats is a matter of self-preservation. Nothing can be taken for granted. Lurid fiction has become heinous fact. Take the tragic case of the Libyan airliner forced down by Israeli fighter planes. Was it indeed so far-fetched to suspect that a Libyan aircraft flying over Israeli defense installations might have come with hostile intentions? We have at least as much reason to be watchful as to be careful. Only a week after the Sinai tragedy a Libyan airliner discharged in Khartoum its deadly load of Black September kidnappers and executioners.

More than 100 peaceful passengers perished in the Sinai air disaster. It was a terrible tragedy. But was it the result of premeditated action? Certainly not. Was it avoidable? This question has passionately been debated by Israelis from all walks of life. Rarely has this country known a similar outbreak of national grief and collective mourning as after the air disaster in Sinai. People did not seek solace in feasible arguments:

## Problem of Terrorism

Indeed, upon the initiative of the U.S. government, the last session of the United Nations was devoted to the problem of terrorism, air piracy and assaults against the life of diplomats. Proposals for urgent universal action were submitted. But what did the United Nations do? It recommended to study the underlying causes of terrorism, instead of fighting its outrageous effects. The UN preferred to serve as a research institute rather than to function as a workshop where the tools ought to be forged to repel the onslaught of outlaws.

In the fight against terrorism our individual actions are important, but what counts are the commissions and omissions of our governments. They must unflinchingly stand up against blackmail. They must not blink when they are eyeball to eyeball with the cutthroats who are no supermen. Their aim is to destroy other people's life, but not to jeopardize their own. They yield when handled with care backed up by courage. The governments must abandon the idea that they can buy immunity for leniency and safety of their airlines for amnesty.

The assassins of the airport in Zurich, the assassins of the Jordanian premier in Cairo, the surviving murderers of the Israeli Olympic team in Munich, they all together with their accomplices returned to their bloody business as soon as they had been set free by the authorities. The governments must deny

staging areas to the terrorists from which they have easy and protected access to their targets. Front organizations which serve them as camouflage and cover must be disbanded. The governments should be far more insistent in their refutation of nations which assist the outlaws and glorify them when they return from their killing sprees. They should be more persistent in their show of indignation against heads of state who turn a deaf ear to the passionate last-minute appeal of a premier in the hour of cruel and dire emergency. They should heighten their vigilance and perfect their measures of surveillance.

International terrorism strikes on land, air and sea, wherever it can find an easy prey. It causes airlines to be transformed into flying fortresses, embassies to be turned into citadels and public places to be guarded like military installations. The terrorists do not respect either national sovereignty or international boundaries, not even of Arab countries which support and shelter them. It lives beyond the human pale.

## Malignancy

This malignancy which threatens the physical and moral fiber of our society can only be removed by international cooperation. The United Nations has blatantly failed to cope with it. It is not fit in its present composition, prevailing mood and existing international realities to deal constructively with any major world problem. When nations decide to negotiate their differences, their representatives gather in more auspicious meeting places than the United Nations. When nations feel bound to join with others for the protection of their security, they set up their own separate alliances. When they seek to achieve economic and social integration they form communities of economic cooperation.

The scope of infamy of terrorism has become boundless. The governments must join in common action. They owe it to their peoples. They owe it to the unimpeded conduct of foreign relations and to the free flow of international trade and traffic. It is an urgent requirement of political ecology to cleanse the world of terrorist contamination.

Like-minded governments should join in an "Alliance to Combat Terrorism"—ACT; an alignment of nations regardless of their political orientation or social organization that are willing to subscribe to a common code of international conduct. Such a charter should define the nature of the subject matter, lay down the guiding principles, prescribe the measures to be adopted, jointly and individually, and specify the mutual obligations, national and international, of the contracting parties. Such a convention is overdue. Since it cannot be worked out within the framework of the United Nations, the governments that care and count should urgently convene a special conference open to all states which are prepared to outlaw and to combat international terrorism. This is the time to ACT.

Gideon Rafael is the former director-general of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



HUE DURING TET—A U.S. Marine scans a string of shacks along a canal in Hue at the height of the Communist Tet offensive. Today the city is being rebuilt.

# Spread of Islam in Black Africa

KANO, Nigeria (AP)—Under a scorching African sun, 50,000 kneeling Moslems bow toward Mecca, their heads touching the red dirt, in praise of God.

"La ilah illa Allah!"—"There is no God but Allah!" The reverent words come in waves. They echo off the ancient mud walls of the nearby palace of the emir of Kano, as they have for hundreds of years. The imam, or prayer leader, inside the cream-colored Masjid Medina mosque completes a recitation from the Koran.

Them, from the glistening shrine, surrounded by white-robed worshippers, the centuries-old Islamic Kano is heard as the imam chants: "Allah huwa akbar."

It is 2 p.m. Friday, the traditional hour for communal prayer. Traffic stops, shops close and the noisy streets and market stalls fall silent while homage is paid to God.

Many of those praying in this city in northern Nigeria hold a string of red prayer beads in their hands. Almost all those praying are men. Many have made the holy pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia. More significant, all are black Africans.

## Stepping Stone

It is significant because Kano, a Moslem stronghold, is a stepping stone between the Arab world and black Africa where Islam is spreading quickly and Moslem militancy is a growing force for political change.

Stimulating hostility and outbreaks of fighting between Moslem northerners and pagan or Christian southerners beset several African countries along the sub-Saharan belt today.

Moslem minorities further south are an increasingly sensitive domestic political factor for a number of newly independent black African states.

The annual hajj, or pilgrimage,

to Mecca by black Africans, including some heads of state and government ministers, reinforces the Arab-African link.

Islam, which means "submission to God," was carried from the Arab world south across the Sahara by traders centuries ago. Tuareg nomads led camel caravans across the desert bearing salt, sugar, leather, brass, cloth and their religion to ancient centers of commerce like Timbuktu, Gao and Kano.

Over the years, as traders fanned out below the Sahara, Islam spread. Today a third of Africa's people embrace the teachings of the Prophet Mohammed.

Predominantly Moslem countries in black Africa range in a sub-Saharan arc from the Islamic republic of Mauritania on the Atlantic through Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Chad and the Sudan to Somalia on the Indian Ocean.

Large Moslem minorities of 25 percent or more exist in Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon and Ethiopia, while smaller groups have filtered into Liberia, Upper Volta, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Zaire, Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

In Chad, Arab guerrillas in the north and east have been waging a rebellion against the French-backed government in Fort-Lamy since 1968.

The Moslem rebels, armed by Libya, resent domination by the more educated animist and Christian southerners who control the regime of President Francois Tombalbaye. The population is just over half Moslem.

Chad's neighbor, the Sudan, has experienced a protracted uprising by southern dissidents seeking freedom from rulers from the Moslem north. Although a formal settlement was reached last year, hostility lingers.

A similar north-south division exists in Cameroon, a major religious and racial crossroads. But President Ahmadou Ahidjo, a Moslem northerner, has maintained

## Appeals to Mores

A Moslem teacher in Kano, explaining Islam's spread in black Africa, says that the religion appeals to African mores and has none of the racial overtones associated with Christianity from the white world.

"Common people accept Islam more easily than Christianity," he says.

"France and Britain introduced Christianity into Africa to serve their own interests," he says, pointing to Mr. Senghor in Senegal and Mr. Tombalbaye in Chad as prime examples.

"The Moslems in Nigeria are from the people," he says. "The Christian missionaries are strangers from abroad. I definitely believe all of Africa will become Moslem."

## Secret Clearance

A Soviet citizen needs a secret clearance even to read foreign journals kept in special, closed sections of libraries, Mr. Levich said, and many Jews have been turned down because they held such a clearance, or even because a distant relative held a clearance.

Mr. Levich's son Yevgeny, a 24-year-old astrophysicist, was refused permission to emigrate because he has "a high information potential."

"High information potential," Mr. Levich said half-jokingly that he has not picked up the latest directory of members of the Academy of Sciences for fear it may some day be declared secret. As long as there are "no printed rules" on emigration and secrets, the scientist said, nobody in the scientific community can predict

# Hue Weighs Future After the Cease-Fire

By Henry Kamm

HUE, South Vietnam (NYT)—The barbed wire is coming down in Hue, and some people are dismantling their bunkers.

That is not to say that peace is in the air—far from it—but there is a palpable feeling of respite from the war, and the most optimistic hope that it can be made to last.

"It is a coincidence," Mai Nhuong, a senior city official, said. Yet he said it with a cheerful glow on his face that took away a great deal from his denial that there might be a connection between the cease-fire and the city's clean-up campaign, which actually began before the Paris agreement was concluded.

The very idea of cleaning up a city in Vietnam is extraordinary. To go so far as to begin removal of the barbed wire that has surrounded Hue and unlikely targets—its rusty thorns doing more harm to men's shirtsleeves and women's *ao dais* than to any enemy—may mark the beginning of a new age for the former imperial capital.

## Task of Years

As the barbed wire disappears—a task that will take years even if there is no reversal of the optimism that propels it—ornamental fountains are being made to gush for the first time in recent memory, new street lights are being installed and refugees from Quang Tri are earning about 60 cents a day carting junk and dumping it, along with the tangle of barbed wire, as far out of the city as it is safe to go.

That is not very far, for the war remains within earshot of the 200,000 people of Hue. Despite the cease-fire, the sound of shelling reminds them of the realities many times by day and by night. Occasionally the rattat-tat of automatic fire resounds in the west.

"They brought back two bodies the day before and one body yesterday," said an old woman living in the floating village of traders, people and prostitutes that people call the "seventh floor." An glomeration of sampans, it lines the banks of the Huong River, its offshoots and the outer most of the citadel, where the ruins of the imperial palaces and temples mutely await their final collapse after decades of war and neglect.

The woman was speaking of the bodies of soldiers killed in exchanges of gunfire in Quang Tri, the neighboring province that is the northernmost in South Vietnam. But the people of Hue do not for the moment fear that the sound of firing in the distance is bringing the war back to the city. For Hue, which was used as a battleground in the Communist Tet offensive of 1968, this absence of immediate fear is a precious gift.

"At the moment we are not afraid of rockets on the city," said Nguyen Quoi, dean of the Faculty of Letters of Hue University. "Now the war consists of cease-fire violations in remote districts."

People are concerned now, Dean Quoi added, about the South Vietnamese government and the Viet Cong that the cease-fire will usher in if it does succeed in halting the firing. "We don't know what kind of arrangement may be made," he said.

## Overriding Fear

The malaise stems from one overriding fear—it comes up in conversation with mandarins and market women, soldiers and teachers—that Saigon will trade Hue to the Viet Cong in return for peace in the South.

The fear is implicit in the musings of intellectuals and students in the city, where they had the Buddhist monks who consistently opposed the government and the United States as being more devoted to war than the search

for peace. It burst out most surprisingly from the Pacific contemplations of the superior of a pagoda, a monk known for his hostility to the war and his mistrust of the United States and the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mindful of Buddha's admonition against venting hatred rather than love, he answered a question on what America had meant to Vietnam by saying coolly: "Perhaps it is better to talk about the present and the future than to talk about the past."

"There are rumors about concessions of land to the Viet Cong," he said, chewing vigorously on a chunk of sticky white rice-fleck candy. "It is said that they want to give Hue as a capital to the Viet Cong. If that happens, we will hate Americans forever."

The superior's repeated use of the pejorative term "Viet Cong" and his threat to hate Americans show a degree of agitation that is extraordinary among the monks, who preach and exemplify neutrality and love to Vietnam, though, such preaching has often led to violent confrontation.

## Threat to Hate

"This hatred would remain for thousands of years," he continued, his voice rising. "Even if the Americans build a city of gold in Vietnam, the hatred will last a thousand years."

The outburst indicated a principal effect of the cease-fire on the politicians, students and Buddhist monks opposed to the government and its policies. The effect is observable throughout Vietnam, but it is most striking in Hue, where the feelings run deeper. For, in the view of the people of Hue, everything that happens in Vietnam happens most intensely here.

A kind of peace having been achieved, removing the cardinal issue that had turned the members of the opposition against the government, they find their concerns much closer to those of the government than ever before.

The achievement of the cease-fire has brought them up short before the reality that they have only the flawed and incomplete authoritarianism of the government, which they hate, standing between them and the firm and austere discipline of the Communists, whom they fear.

The dilemma dominates the conversation in Hue and, along with the government's removal of the most active opposition figures from the scene by arrest or informal exile, causes a deepening sense of futility.

"I think we will have to wait until all the present leaders here and in the North are dead and hope for the next generation," a writer said as he gazed across the river, where the flag was flying over the citadel, and beyond, where the guns were still firing.

## Hue's Pride

Hue prides itself on being impervious to outside influence. "The French came and the Japanese and then the Americans," said the monk, "but the people of Hue remain the Vietnamese people."

Dean Quoi noted that Tet, 1968, was the exception. Recalling how the Communists occupied most of the city, he said, "The Americans came to deliver us."

As for civilians who were here as advisers, the dean said they lived cloistered. With a self-assurance typical of Hue and exasperating to people from Saigon or Hanoi, he continued:

"The people that had contact with the Americans do not represent the city. They were people pursuing their self-interest. We have a certain pride. The Americans should have come to us, but they did not. Hue was fortunate to preserve its special stamp."

# When a Jewish Scientist Fails to Get a Soviet Visa

By James R. Peipert

MOSCOW (AP)—Benjamin Levich was once near the top of the Soviet establishment as a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences. But a year ago, his world began to collapse.

He was demoted to the lowest scientific rank in the Research Institute department he once headed. His chair at Moscow State University was abolished. Former students and colleagues began to shun him. He was barred from scientific conferences. His home telephone was cut off.

The changes began last March, just after Mr. Levich, his wife, Tanya, their two scientist sons Yevgeny and Alexander, and their wives applied to emigrate to Israel.

"I now live and work in virtual isolation," the electrochemist said in an interview. "My former students are afraid, or maybe don't want, to have contact with me."

"Every day I sit in my office for several hours in complete silence, then I leave the institute

in complete silence, and come home."

Mr. Levich, 55, is the highest ranking Jewish scientist to apply for exit papers. If he were to leave, and pay the so-called "diploma tax" on his and his family's educations, the sum would approach \$100,000.

When he heard reports this week that about 50 Jewish families were granted exemptions to the tax and that the Soviet Union plans to stop collecting it altogether, Mr. Levich was more skeptical than hopeful.

He has been told by emigration officials that he will "never leave the country."

Mr. Levich called the exemptions "a small gift" to mollify critics in the U.S. Congress who say they will vote against trade concessions for Russia unless it lifts barriers to emigration.

He said the tax waivers were granted to persons who already had permission to leave—and no money—but they have had no effect on persons refused emigration, who are estimated to number "several thousands."

Mr. Levich's application was turned down because authorities contend he possesses state secrets.

The scientist said the last time he did any secret work was 23 years ago.

"When I applied," he said, "I was sure this wouldn't be a factor, because I don't know any secrets any more—really."

"In the West there are military and industrial secrets. Here there are only secrets," he said. "There's no distinction between a military and industrial secret."

He said that Jews have been kept from emigrating because they are familiar with an industrial process or the location of a certain factory.

## Secret Clearance

A Soviet citizen needs a secret clearance even to read foreign journals kept in special, closed sections of libraries, Mr. Levich said, and many Jews have been turned down because they held such a clearance, or even because a distant relative held a clearance.

Mr. Levich's son Yevgeny, a 24-year-old astrophysicist, was refused permission to emigrate because he has "a high information potential."

What does it mean? Mr. Levich asked. "Nobody knows. So far there are no secrets in astrophysics because it deals with galaxies and stars. But he has a high information potential."

Mr. Levich said Yevgeny asked an official for a definition of the term. He was told, Mr. Levich said, that his father is a well known scientist, first of all, that he knows other scientists—a sort of Who's Who—and whether they are good or bad, and from this they (foreigners) can learn about the state of science in the Soviet Union.

"Nobody who has a real knowledge of secrets has even applied for a visa," Mr. Levich said. "It's a crazy idea. The answer is so clear." He added that "our national psychology" dictates that people who possess secrets are forbidden to travel abroad even briefly.

Mr. Levich said half-jokingly that he has not picked up the latest directory of members of the Academy of Sciences for fear it may some day be declared secret. As long as there are "no printed rules" on emigration and secrets, the scientist said, nobody in the scientific community can predict

whether he has a chance to emigrate.

## Unpleasant Fate

"Everybody who applies for a visa takes a plunge into cold water," Mr. Levich said. "If you are refused, your fate is very unpleasant."

Because of his prominence at home and abroad, Mr. Levich's treatment has been somewhat ambiguous.

He still draws 250 rubles a month as a corresponding member of the academy and lives in a spacious apartment on Leninsky Prospekt. But he has no chance to teach, publish his work or attend scientific conferences, even those held in Moscow.

Mr. Levich said he continues to work in the Moscow Institute of Electrochemistry—as a "simple scientific worker" in the theoretical department he used to head. And, he said, "as if he were the person there" because most of his former colleagues avoid him.

Mr. Levich said he attended the last meeting of the academy early this month and studied the reactions of his colleagues. "Many avoided me and were

afraid to look me in the eye," he said. "Others came up and said in whispered tones: 'How are things?' A few made no secret of their hostility. Some saw me as an enemy and glared at me as a concentration of their strong feeling."

## Working Harder

Mr. Levich said that despite restrictions imposed on his work and the lack of opportunity to publish it, he seems to be working even harder since his troubles started.

"Some find consolation in vodka, some in work," he said. "I prefer work. I don't even like vodka."

The scientist maintains hope that concern in the West will eventually influence the authorities to allow him and his family to emigrate. He noted that several Jews once told they would never leave the country got out last October when the authorities lifted some barriers just after the Soviet-American trade package was signed.

"For this reason," he said with a smile, "it's not time for me to start thinking about suicide."







## BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED



## Continued progress in tobacco Pattern of expansion Encouraging prospects

**Current Progress in Tobacco**  
During the first five months of the current year the steady increase in sales volume has continued in most of our markets.

**Dividends**  
It is the intention that the total distribution for the current year will not be less than 13p.

**Prospects**  
It is exceptionally difficult this year to forecast the profits as at next September in terms of sterling. Our major tobacco businesses in North America, Europe and Latin America are likely to show increased profits in their own currencies. Wiggins Teape is doing much better than last year and is likely to show much improved results, and the cosmetics businesses are also showing indications of marked improvement. International Stores expect to fulfil the forecast of profits they made before the acquisition. We expect a useful dividend from Morton this year, and the Kohl Corporation is actively pursuing its expansion programme. With higher rates of interest, investment income should rise, whilst our other non-tobacco activities may

be expected to show some improvement over last year's poor performance.  
All things taken together, I believe I can safely predict an improvement in the after tax profits attributable to BAT in the year to 30th September 1973, but the degree of improvement will depend to some extent on the rates of exchange of the world's major currencies.

PROFIT SUMMARY	1972	1971
Group Turnover	2,057.5	1,846.7
Group Profit before Taxation	161.8	155.3
Group Profit after Taxation	90.3	83.8
B.A.T.'s interest therein	73.9	73.5
B.A.T. Dividend (1971 includes capital dividend of £2.7)	31.5	30.3

EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS PER ORDINARY STOCK UNIT	New Pence
Earnings	32.6
Gross Dividend (1971 includes capital dividend of 15p)	13
Net Dividend	30.7
Dividend Yield (1971)	12.5

If you would like a copy of the Report and Accounts for 1972 and a copy of Mr. R. P. Debon's speech, please write to The Secretary at Millbank, London, SW1P 3JL.

# Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Amort 4 1/2%	39 82 1/2 84 1/2	-2 1/2
Amort 5 1/2%	15 59 1/2 60 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 6 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 7 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 8 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 9 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 10 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 11 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 12 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 13 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 14 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 15 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 16 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 17 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 18 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 19 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 20 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
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Amort 30 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 31 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 32 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 33 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 34 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 35 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 36 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 37 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 38 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 39 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 40 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 41 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 42 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 43 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 44 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 45 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 46 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 47 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 48 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
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Amort 54 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 55 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 56 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 57 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 58 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 59 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
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Amort 68 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 69 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 70 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 71 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 72 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 73 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 74 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 75 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 76 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 77 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 78 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 79 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 80 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 81 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 82 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 83 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 84 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 85 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 86 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 87 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
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Amort 89 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 90 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 91 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 92 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 93 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 94 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 95 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 96 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 97 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 98 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 99 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2
Amort 100 1/2%	10 72 1/2 73 1/2	-1 1/2

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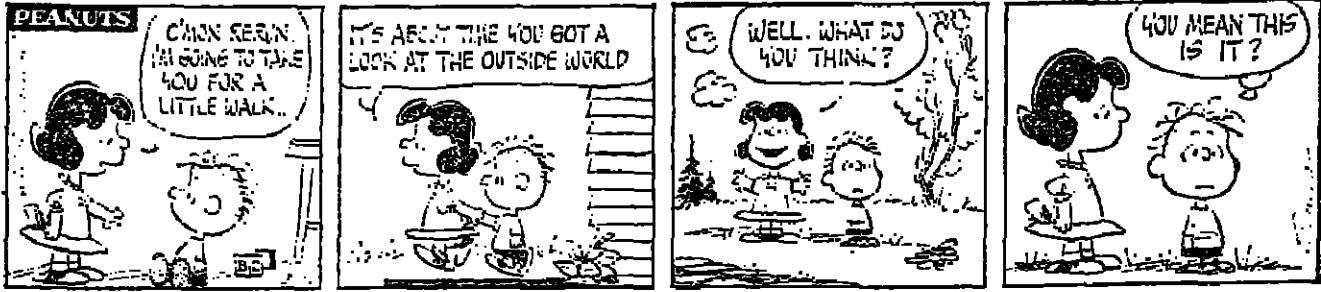
		Sales in				
		\$1,000 High Low Last				
Net		Bonds				
-2	-1/2	ChIRIP	21	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRIP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
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-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
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-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
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-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
-2	-1/2	ChIRP	27 1/2	51	54	52 1/2
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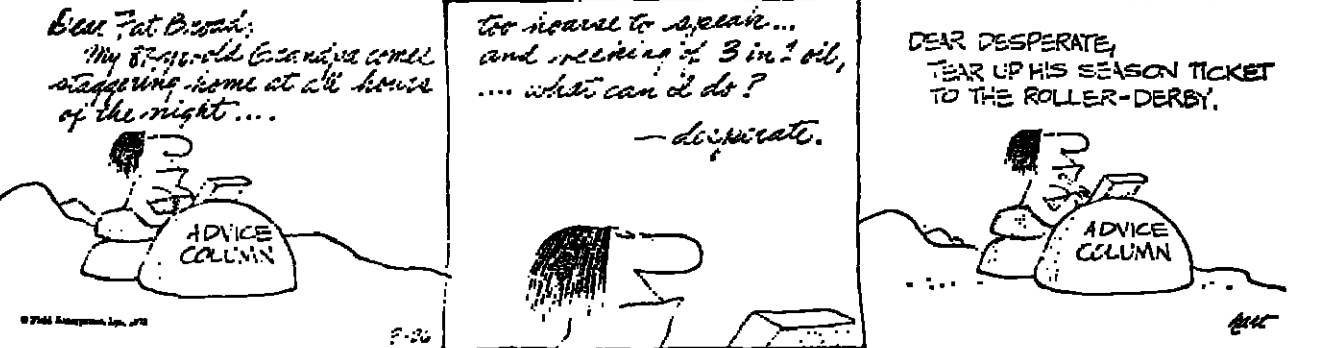




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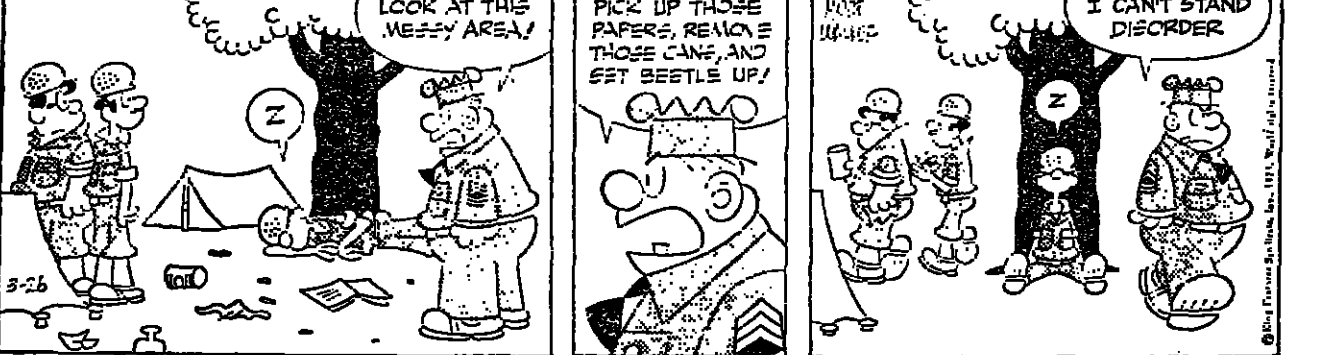
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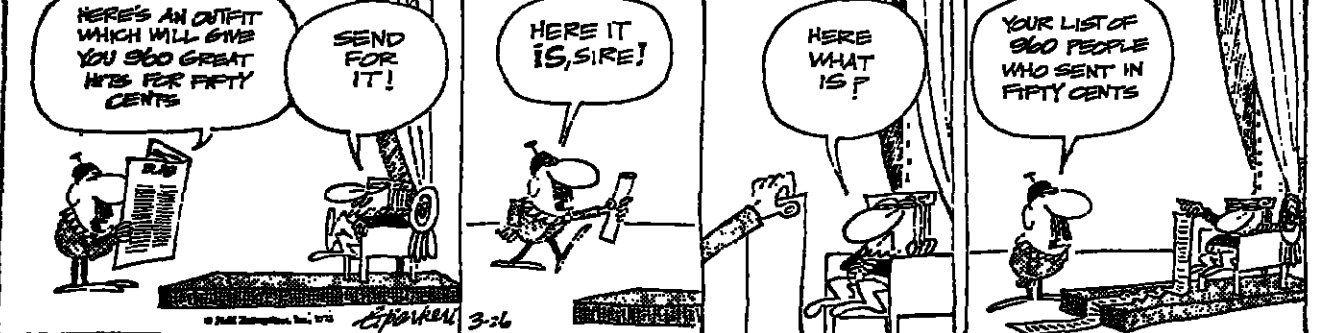
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CHESS

By Robert Byrne

One of the differences between match and tournament play lies in the arithmetic. In match play against one opponent, a simple majority of the points is enough for victory; in the usual round-robin international tournament of 16 players (the number is limited by the organizers' budget as well as by the wear and tear on the players) a 70 per cent score is needed to carry off the first prize. Therefore, more reason to play conservatively in a match than in a tournament.

No one has ever found the requirements of match play so well-suited to his temperament as that archconservative Tigran Petrosian. Shunning off the fears of the Moscow fans and the exasperated frowns of the Soviet Chess Federation officials, Petrosian lumbered through one victory and nine draws to win his 1971 Candidates' match with Victor Korchnoi.

Still, Petrosian's method of match play is not the only one. During the entire 21-game run of the world championship match in Iceland last summer, neither Bobby Fischer nor Boris Spassky ever let up in their aggressive, uncompromising, exciting play. Fischer, in fact, could not bring himself to offer a draw even in positions where the point cried out to be split.

**Sweet Revenge**

Recently, Andy Solits and George Kane, two of America's most promising young players, played an eight-game match that Solits won, 4½-3½. The first four games were sponsored by Walter Goldwater, president of the Marshall Chess Club, the next two by Shelby Lyman's Chess Institute and the last two by the Brooklyn Chess Club. Had additional sponsors come forward, the match might still be going.

Although no title was at stake, the 23-year-old Kane had snatched Solits's Marshall Club championship from him, so the match was one way for Solits to get even, as he did. But it was not conservatism that won for Solits, as the following hot fight shows.

**SLAY DEFENSE**

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-O4	1 P-O4	11 B-B2	11 B-B2
2 P-O4	2 P-O4	12 Q-Q3	12 Q-Q3
3 N-K3	3 N-K3	13 E-Q2	13 E-Q2
4 N-B3	4 N-B3	14 E-E2	14 E-E2
5 P-Q4	5 P-Q4	15 B-N3	15 B-N3
6 N-K3	6 N-K3	16 B-B2	16 B-B2
7 P-K3	7 P-K3	17 B-N2	17 B-N2
8 B-N2	8 B-N2	18 Q-N1	18 Q-N1
9 N-P4	9 N-P4	19 P-K4	19 P-K4
10 Q-4	10 Q-4	20 Q-K3	20 Q-K3

Today inaugurates an every-Monday chess column by Robert Byrne, who has represented the United States six times in chess olympiads and is a grand master and three-time U.S. open chess champion. The column will pre-empt, on Mondays, Jumbles and the bridge column.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

DIVAS

By Winthrop Sargeant, Concord, McCann & Geoghegan. Illustrated, 192 pps. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Donald Henahan

THE relationship between opera singers and composers has always been uneasy symbiotic at best. They need each other just as, say, the pilot fish needs the shark, or the mold needs the cheese. There is, nonetheless, a continual tug-of-war going on between singers and composers, and it has become clear in recent years that singers are once again, as at many moments in music's past, winning the tug.

It may be that the comparative scarcity of composers who enjoy writing for the voice and who understand how to do it has helped resuscitate the bel canto era's showiest music and thus restored singers to the godlike prominence they enjoyed in older times. But whatever the explanations, the singer once more rules the opera roost.

Mr. Sargeant, music critic emeritus of The New Yorker, does not try to fudge the issue, but says, early on: "I realize that what I am trying to explain makes opera seem a bit like horse racing. And it is." But if you thrill to the excesses of the average writer on opera stars—the pasting of admiration for every squeaked high F and the fond giggling over every calculated eccentricity—look elsewhere.

Mr. Sargeant does, of course, write as a voice fan in this collection of six studies, all but one of which originally appeared in somewhat different form as a New Yorker Profile. With what will strike many fans (or buffs, as Mr. Sargeant likes to call them) as arbitrary choices, he centers attention on half a dozen sopranos: Joan Sutherland, Marilyn Horne, Beverly Sills, Birgit Nilsson, Leontyne Price and Ellen Farrell.

Yet if Mr. Sargeant seems to play favorites in his selection, that simply suggests he is right for the job: no one without prejudices writes well about singers (or much else). And, while firmly stating that he is not writing a treatise on opera singing, he packs in a great deal of technical and historical information, couched in the detached, readable style of The New Yorker itself. We learn, for instance, how Sutherland's husband and conductor, Richard Bonynge, tricked her into singing higher than she thought she could by playing in higher keys. (Like most singers the Australian soprano does not have absolute pitch and couldn't tell.) We find that Nilsson not only sings "effortless D flats" in public, but can go to E and F in private, and so on.

"Divas," however, is not a book to inspect for technical details; it is essentially a series of glimpses into the lives of the great, who happen to be sopranos. So, we discover that Sills wears specially built shoes with a metal strip inside the sole to ward off air and seasickness. Nilsson's letters

document the number of curtain calls she receives after each act and the fact that she hates flattery.

Price, who has been doing less opera work than in the past, regards it as a bourgeois art and has become militantly aware of her blackness, chiefly as a result of the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Medgar Evers. Horne hates New York City, polluted air and uses steam to counteract it. Nilsson, contrarywise, likes it and thinks it may even be good for her voice. Horne once recorded pop tunes for a cut-rate Los Angeles label, covering such songs as "Wheel of Fortune" (Ray Starr) and "Lover" (Peggy Lee) in the style of the original singer.

As an entry in the data stakes Farrell presents a problem. Mr. Sargeant admits, she doesn't swoon over opera, and she let her family treat her as an Irish-American mama instead of the diva her talents would seem to demand. Mr. Sargeant contends that like many Irish-American "and indeed many north European, she considers song a vehicle for poetic and dramatic ideas and looks down on the conception of it—popular in Italy—a vehicle for athletic display."

But such debates are ever renewing. Words and music, composer and singer, form a content, superficial display an emotional meaning—these supposed antinomies vexed Menotti, Gluck, Wagner and Verdi and continue to worry many other musicians in our own time. Some of the writers are even singers and a few, no doubt, sopranos.

Perhaps, as Mr. Sargeant's book sometimes suggests, the arguments only turns nasty and sterile when singers are encouraged to thin themselves divine or when composers come to believe music is an abstract art, not a recreative one. At this historical moment, unfortunately, both delusions seem to be prevalent. We can only pray for their quick passing.

Donald Henahan is a New York Times music critic. This review is abridged from one written for The New York Times Book Review.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle.

SOLIS	DIACIA	SOVA
WRAID	LEAST	PIERS
ANNI	LEAST	PIERS
GODTHAIE	LIBERIA	
TAINS	SCAR	
CAISINO	HEILBERT	
AGING	CAIRED	DOE
BING	VANES	CITY
WILE	GODS	WIKES
NEWCOMIN	PIERCE	
ACHIE	PERI	
CHACHIA	KHARTUM	
LOST	LLOYD	AGRI
ARTY	LAIRD	LEMS
DAIL	ALPINE	SESS

CROSSWORD

By Will Feng

- |                           |                             |                          |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>             | 48 Entered the batter's box | 13 Acorn, e.g.           |
| 1 Famed Sing Sing warden  | 50 Barber-pole feature      | 22 Czech martyr          |
| 6 Ragout                  | 52 Government report        | 23 Chad town             |
| 10 Companions of starts   | 54 Sleeper                  | 25 Stranger Prefix       |
| 14 — as hell              | 57 Lie low                  | 27 Scalls                |
| 15 St. Louis sight        | 58 State                    | 28 Run                   |
| 16 French concept         | 59 Baltic Island            | 30 Nautical light        |
| 17 Zoo attraction         | 61 Highway to Pisa          | 32 Ivan or Peter         |
| 18 Places                 | 62 Thin fish                | 33 Waves                 |
| 19 Nix                    | 63 Tree                     | 34 Roll-call answer      |
| 20 Tennis unit            | 64 English letters          | 35 European river        |
| 21 Species of deer        | 65 In — (existing)          | 37 Scamp                 |
| 24 Bard's stage direction | 66 Rope                     | 38 Premature fruit yield |
| 26 Obliterate             |                             | 40 Kind of steward       |
| 27 Bids                   | <b>DOWN</b>                 | 43 British stroke        |
| 29 Violinist Mischa       | 1 Porcena                   | 45 Garden flower         |
| 31 Emcee King             | 2 Arthur of tennis          | 46 Slip                  |
| 32 Tire part              | 3 Hereford                  | 47 Religious book        |
| 33 Man on first           | 4 Time period               | 48 William Allen of bob  |
| 36 Puts down              | 5 Pier worker               | 49 Lent a hand           |
| 39 Ground together        | 6 Andean volcano            | 51 Short                 |
| 41 Recognize              | 7 Racehorse                 | 52 Zip                   |
| 42 Storm, in France       | 8 homo                      | 53 Miss Gardner et al.   |
| 44 Take on                | 9 Paul of big-band days     | 55 Greek Mars            |
| 45 Greek assembly         | 10 Rainbow man              | 56 Western city          |
| 46 Ham                    | 11 Worship figures          | 59 Botanist Gray         |
|                           | 12 Tent                     |                          |

